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## MENNONITE AIDS STATED BY LEADER OF THE COLONISTS

They Hold to a Religion, He  
Says, Which Teaches Industry,  
Frugality and Peace—Education  
and Economic Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—With  
the protest of the national organisation  
of the American Legion against  
the migration of the Mennonites from  
Canada to Mississippi and Alabama,  
several matters have come to light  
which apparently either were not com-  
monly known, or were wilfully ob-  
scured by the opponents of these  
migrants. The advance guard of 12,000  
Mennonites, the first to reach the  
southern lands, will arrive in New Or-  
leans on their way to Yellow Pine,  
Alabama, and thence to the 125,000  
acres of cut-over pine lands they have  
purchased—and paid for in cash, \$2,  
260,000—on or before February 1. This  
vanguard will consist of 40 families,  
their household goods and farming  
implements. They have purchased  
“knockdown” frame houses, for im-  
mediate erection, for their own tem-  
porary use, and will proceed at once  
to the building of homes for 100 more  
families. Those 100 more families,  
coming as their simple houses are  
prepared, will build 200 more homes,  
and so on until there are buildings to  
shelter all the migrating colony.

These things were told to a repre-  
sentative of The Christian Science  
Monitor by Samuel V. Hoglund, a  
Mennonite leader, and assistant to  
H. M. Klausen, who closed the deal  
for the Mississippi land, as well as  
took an option on 100,000 acres more  
in Washington and Choctaw counties,  
Alabama. But Mr. Hoglund said some  
other things about the Mennonites and  
their methods of life, which were of  
vastly more interest than the mere  
facts of their arrival in the south.  
Here is what he said:

### Military Service Not Performed

“Opposition which has developed to  
the coming of the Mennonites to Mis-  
sissippi and Alabama seems to be  
based on our refusal to perform military  
service, and on the alleged cus-  
tom of teaching only German in our  
schools. The first is true: We do not  
perform military service, and we have

no objection to it. The second is  
false. We teach English, French and  
German in our schools, beginning with  
the smallest children in the kinder-  
garten and extending through every  
year of the school life, which con-  
tinues through grades comparable  
with those known as ‘high schools’ in  
the United States. English is our  
business language, and we use it com-  
monly, both among ourselves and in  
our dealings with people who are not  
of our religious faith. We teach our  
children German because we are com-  
manded so to do by our religion, which  
is the basis of our unity. We teach  
our children French because it is the  
language of educated men and women  
all over the world, and we wish our  
people, wherever they go, to stand well  
with all the people with whom they  
may come in contact. German is  
given no preference over English or  
French in the schools; we are not  
German people, but Dutch, and we  
have neither ties, sympathy nor al-  
legiance with Germany or her rulers.”

### People Vote but Hold No Office

“The Mennonites take no part in  
city, state or national politics, other  
than to vote. In other words, none  
of us, man or woman, is allowed to  
hold any office, should he or she be  
nominated and elected without his or  
her aid. We pay all municipal, county,  
state and national taxes promptly,  
and are commanded by our religion  
so to do. We even pay poll taxes,  
yet our children never attend the  
schools for which these taxes are used.  
We have men on our religious organi-  
zation—which is the only organi-  
zation we have—whose duty it is to see  
that all these civic obligations are  
attended to and paid promptly. These  
men have nothing to do with the  
financial officials of the Mennonite  
church, or with the finances of the  
church organization; they are merely  
supervisors of the financial relations  
of the Mennonites, individually and  
as an organization, with the surround-  
ing people.”

As rapidly as my people arrive in  
Mississippi and Alabama, they will  
apply for citizenship papers in the  
United States. Mr. Klausen, the  
several other men who came south to  
inspect and pass on these lands, and  
myself, have made such application  
already, and those who are coming  
will make it as soon as they get  
roots over their heads, probably be-  
fore. We were all subjects of the  
British Empire in Canada, and where-  
ver there are Mennonite ‘colonies’ in  
the world, you will find their mem-  
bers citizens of the country in which  
they live. The Mennonites will not  
engage in fighting of any kind, either  
individually or in the mass. Yet, on  
several occasions, material aid has  
been given agents of the Canadian  
Government in enforcing the law by  
the Mennonites, both through their  
religious organization and by in-

dividual effort. This, they will con-  
tinue to do, but they will not contrib-  
ute force to assist the law.

### Broad Courses in Schools

“The Mennonites are not a freakish  
people, setting themselves apart from  
the other people of the world by  
mannerisms in dress, modes of living  
or speech. They are simply followers  
of a religion which teaches them  
industry, frugality and peace. The  
graduates of our schools, where they  
have come into competition with  
graduates of the public or private  
schools of Canada, have shown them-  
selves at least the equals of their  
rivals; doubtless they will do the  
same in American educational circles.  
There are certain things taught in the  
Mennonite schools which are not  
taught in the public schools of either  
Canada or the United States. These  
are the teachings of Menn Simon, founder  
of our religious belief; various  
branches of industry, such as  
farming, carpentry, house-building,  
furniture-making, cooking, dressmaking  
and other ‘homely arts,’ and the  
science of financial economy, the saving  
of money, and the use of money.  
We have found that these are good  
things for the young to know, and we  
teach them, in addition, we teach,  
as I have said, English, French and  
German, as well as mathematics, the  
sciences, and all other branches com-  
monly taught in public graded and  
high schools. It is probable that  
Spanish will be added in our schools  
here in the south, because, and the  
downfall of Mr. Briand logically  
implies condemnation of the British  
attitude makes the deputies more  
cautious.

**Satisfaction at Settlement**

Moreover, there is a genuine feeling  
of satisfaction that the vexed question  
is settled at last. It is not really  
settled, of course, and the Paris con-  
ference is only a prelude to the London  
conference and the negotiations with  
Germany. But public opinion consid-  
ers the decisions to have the character  
of finality.

This supposed finality outweighs  
the obvious defects of the scheme. In-  
deed French criticism is surprisingly  
restrained. The contradiction be-  
tween imposition of taxation on Ger-  
man exports and development of Ger-  
man exports, by which means alone  
Germany can pay, is hardly even re-  
marked in French newspapers. They  
are content to accept the arrange-  
ment without analyzing it. They  
grumble occasionally because the  
amount is not large enough, but, on  
the whole, rather astonishingly change  
their tone and find in the figures,  
which have hitherto been scoffed at,  
triumphant vindication of French  
claims.

### Mr. Poincaré Criticizes

This readiness to agree with what is  
accomplished suggests that previous  
ministers have perhaps allowed them-  
selves to be too easily frightened by  
protestations in advance. Raymond  
Poincaré, in his speech to the French  
cabinet for letting off Germany, too  
easily. Most of the comment lays  
stress on the moral results, rather  
than on the financial results, and it  
may be that, after further examination,  
the French will find the financial re-  
sults inadequate.

Much will depend upon the attitude  
of the Chamber of Deputies and the  
Senate. Mr. Briand has promised to  
make a declaration on Thursday, and  
the opposition may crystallize in the  
next few days. There is indeed a curi-  
ous discrepancy between newspaper  
comment and comment by politicians.  
One well-known politician assured the  
representative of The Christian Science  
Monitor that Mr. Briand could not  
expect to have his policy endorsed  
and that a crisis would certainly arise.

“First,” says a statement of the  
Medical Plan Commission’s program,  
“the commission will survey the city’s<sup>1</sup>  
medical facilities for children’s cases  
and prepare a plan for handling every  
sick child capably. Then a similar  
plan will be prepared for adults.”

“These surveys will take time, but  
when finished, the plan that is pub-  
lished will be the Chicago health plan,  
which will chart the needs for hos-  
pitals, dispensaries, field physicians,  
visiting nurses, and whatever else is  
necessary. We expect Chicago to get  
behind the plan.”

### DUKE OF CONNAUGHT WELCOMED IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

CALCUTTA, India (Monday)—The  
Duke of Connaught, after spending a  
short time in the Central Provinces,  
reached Calcutta at noon on Saturday  
and entered the city in state. The  
efforts of non-cooperators to boycott  
the visit entirely failed. All the pack-  
aged route was thickly packed  
with spectators of every class and  
creed. Replying to an address of wel-  
come from the city corporation, the  
Duke referred to the interest with  
which he looked forward to seeing  
all the developments which the past  
40 years had accomplished in Calcutta,  
which was the greatest seaport of the  
East.

The Duke unveiled a statue of King  
Edward VII. The statue is the result  
of a movement throughout the whole  
of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to com-  
memorate the king and consists of an  
imposing equestrian figure, set on the  
top of a triumphal arch.

### HITCH IN POLISH PEACE TERMS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)  
The special correspondent of “Politiken”  
at Riga states that a crisis has  
arisen in Russia and the Polish peace  
negotiations; it being found impossible  
to reach an agreement with reference  
to the amount of gold which Russia  
shall give to Poland. Adolph Joffe will  
not go beyond 30,000,000 rubles whilst  
Jan Dombrowski demands 70,000,000.  
Both Mr. Joffe and Mr. Dombrowski have  
refused to sign the points of the treaty  
already agreed upon.

## FAVORABLE VIEWS OF ENTENTE TERMS

French Press Restrained in Criti-  
cism of Allied Reparations  
Agreement—General Relief  
Felt at Amicable Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless  
PARIS, France (Monday)—Now that  
the allied plan of reparations has been  
communicated by the Premier, Aristide  
Briand, to Germany, French interest  
turns toward the question of whether  
the chambers will approve the ar-  
rangements, so dramatically concluded  
after agreement had appeared impos-  
sible between the Allies.

At first it was believed that Mr.  
Briand would certainly be overthrown,  
but there is now a somewhat better  
impression in political circles. The  
fact that England will not consent to  
any hardening of the terms, and that the  
downfall of Mr. Briand logically  
implies condemnation of the British  
attitude makes the deputies more  
cautious.

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of satisfaction that the vexed question  
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Germany. But public opinion consid-  
ers the decisions to have the character  
of finality.

### BEQUESTS SOUGHT FOR MEDICAL PLAN

Chicago Proponents of “Rider”  
to Civic Improvement Project  
Urge Bestowal of Gifts to Aid  
Proposed “Health” Survey

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Medical inter-  
ests in this city have taken steps in  
an effort to appropriate some of the  
good will accumulated by the Chicago  
Plan Commission in the developments  
of its program for the civic and indus-  
trial growth of the city along ethi-  
cal lines. They have formulated a  
medical plan commission, hatched it  
to the Chicago plan, and are now seek-  
ing gifts and bequests from wealthy

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not go beyond 30,000,000 rubles whilst  
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refused to sign the points of the treaty  
already agreed upon.

“We are at a period of history where the  
manual worker must be taken at his full  
value and treated as a co-partner, and  
not as a serf. When this co-partnership  
is realized and acted upon, then we  
shall have in view the end of present  
disastrous industrial strife.”

the representative of The Christian  
Science Monitor.

Two tendencies are noticeable in the  
press comment, which tonight is nat-  
urally very voluminous. The official  
organs, such as the “Norddeutsche  
Allegemeine Zeitung,” take the view  
that the figures proposed at Paris are not  
to be taken too seriously, but merely  
provide the basis for discussion at the resumption of the Brussels  
conference between the allied and German  
experts. The “Berliner Tageblatt,”  
on the other hand, publishes a very  
witty article, in which it says the  
proposals are simply fantastic and  
grotesque, and that the Allies must  
come themselves and take their spoils,  
because the German Government will  
not agree to help them in the manner  
asked.

The Socialist press also raises an  
outrage. “It is this what German work-  
ers have waited patiently for for over  
two years, to become wage slaves of  
British and French capitalists?” asks  
the “Vorwärts.”

## STATESMAN SEES NEED FOR REFORM

Lord Robert Cecil Says Remedy  
for Unrest Is to Give Labor  
Share in the Profits and in  
the Management of Industries

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The  
proposed abolition of the bread sub-  
sidy is seriously agitating Italian party  
politics, as the measure introduced by  
John Giolitti, the Premier, for this  
purpose will increase the price of bread  
enormously to the consumer. Socialists  
have strenuously opposed the bill since it was proposed,  
and, by sticking obstinately to their  
declared program of opposition—reg-  
ardless of the rights or wrongs of the  
measure—have successfully split  
their party into pieces.

In the course of an interview with  
a prominent authority on Italian com-  
merce, it was stated to the representative  
of The Christian Science Monitor that all right-thinking people in Italy  
see the justice of Mr. Giolitti’s measure,  
and it is pretty certain that all who  
oppose it are going to the wall, which  
has certainly proved the case with  
the extreme Socialists.

At present, bread is being sold to  
the consumer at 1 lira per kilo, whereas  
it costs 1 lira to the Italian Govern-  
ment 3, the whole of this enormous  
difference being borne by the Italian  
Exchequer. It is estimated that  
the informant declared, that by Mr.  
Giolitti’s proposed increase to about  
2 lire per kilo, there will be a direct  
saving to the Exchequer of about  
50,000,000 lire. The immediate re-  
sult of this saving, it was stated, will be  
an improvement in the rate of ex-  
change, which again will, to that extent,  
reduce expenditure on imported  
wheat.

Imports May Be Decreased

Furthermore, it is expected that  
there will be noted decrease in the  
consumption of bread, for the informant  
stated that such is the proportionate  
cost of bread to grain that it is  
cheaper to feed cattle and horses with  
bread than with the customary feed.

At present Italy is importing 200,000  
tons of cereals annually; but, with  
bread doubled in price and the conse-  
quent reduction in consumption, it is  
hoped to rely wholly on home grown  
grain, which amounts to some 3,600,  
000 metric tons annually.

Mr. Giolitti is determined to carry  
his measure through, and the informant  
stated that he will certainly not be  
detained by noisy demonstra-  
tions of the extreme Socialists, who are  
posing as defenders of the people’s  
liberties. The population of Italy, the  
informant said, is as a matter of fact  
getting exasperated at the extreme  
“defense” of their rights, and has  
shown it in an unmistakable manner  
by burning to the ground the head-  
quarters of the Communists at Modena  
and Bologna.

This action on the part of the anti-  
Communists has been magnified in  
some quarters to a state of “civil war,”  
but the informant stated

the war was fought around the Greeks of Mr. Venizelos as a decisive factor in the outcome of the fray.

In that contest around Greece, Mr. Venizelos tried to carry Greeks over to the allied side. Constantine tried at first to keep Greece neutral, and, later, became clearly pro-German. These motives actuated Constantine's policy. He wanted Greece neutral because he feared Germany would win; he believed that whichever side won, Greece would be cheated (such was the belief of his advisers, the old-time bigger-politicians); he hoped to discredit Mr. Venizelos before the eyes of the Allies by showing that Mr. Venizelos did not control the affairs of Greece.

The Allies naturally were pressed by the exigencies of the war and could not wait to beguile Constantine's fancies and satisfy his personal hatred of Mr. Venizelos. They sided with the Greek Premier, and when they found Constantine in their way they simply tried to brush him aside. Constantine became decidedly anti-allied. If he could have punished the Allies, he would have done so. Mr. Venizelos, however, would not allow him. Then, Constantine and his ministers turned to silent plotting for punishing the Allies. A propaganda was launched among the Greeks people to paint the Allies as oppressors and as masters of the Greek people. The old semi-legend that the incompetent Greek diplomats had inculcated in the hearts of the Greek people that the Allies were enemies of Greece, sentiments which had been dispelled by the policies of Mr. Venizelos, were now revived by the outcry of the King and his ministers that the Allies were dealing with Greece as with the jungles of Africa, and treating the Greeks as Senegalese.

#### "Perfidy" of Allies

The allied blockade in 1916 and the landing of French and Italian troops at Athens were exploited very ingeniously by Constantine, and brought as conclusive evidence of the perfidy of the Allies, and of their disregard for the rights, the freedom, and the will of the Greek people. Constantine became a "hero," Mr. Venizelos, who worked with the Allies, a "traitor" to Greece.

Then came the dethronement. Constantine abdicated with a message to the Greek people that savored of martyrdom and branded the Allies with the final touches of oppressors that had no respect whatsoever for the independence of Greece.

Mr. Venizelos returned to Athens in 1917. With the help of the Allies he made Greater Greece. But it took him nearly two years of struggle at the Peace Conference to attain it. Mr. Venizelos met with allied opposition at Paris. He expected it. He fought and won without losing his faith in the Allies. But while he was struggling at Paris, Constantine and his ministers exploited the tardiness of the recognition of the Greek rights and misrepresented before the eyes of the Greek people the Allies as enemies of Greece, because Constantine claimed the Allies would not respect even Mr. Venizelos, their "tool" and "willing servant."

The object of this propaganda was, of course, in the first place to justify the royalist policy during the war, namely, the refusal to go on the side of the Allies on the assumption that the Allies would not give Greece a square deal anyway, and in the second place to show that the policy of Mr. Venizelos was wrong because it had played Greece into the hands of the Allies, but had failed to obtain the allied support for the occupation of Thrace and Smyrna without further Greek war upon the Turks.

#### A Continuous Propaganda

Constantine and his ministers kept up this continuous propaganda, aiming at two things: first, to create Greek antagonism against the Allies, second, to discredit Venizelos before the Greeks. Both aims were motivated by a desire to create such a strong feeling against the Allies that when these should seek to obstruct his return to Greece, the Greek people would be so fanatical and so deeply convinced that the Allies were acting as enemies of Greece that the Greeks would show resentment, turn against the Allies, and demand the return of Constantine, both as a measure of punishment for the Allies and as a measure of satisfaction that they were making their country free to do as she pleased with herself.

Constantine and his ministers have proved to be excellent plotters against the Greek people and against the Allies. The royalists have planned well since 1915 and have carried out their schemes with consistency ever since. The Greek people have been caught in the royalist snare. The fall of Mr. Venizelos was meant to be a punishment to the Allies. The Greeks are not yet aware of their blunders. They are still led on by their delusion to imagine that they are playing the part of a hero for the liberation of Greece from her enemies, the Allies.

#### King Not Recognized

Constantine was permitted to return to Greece. But neither England nor France has recognized him. If they do so, they will admit that Constantine was right all the time since 1915, and they were wrong. Constantine's prestige would be enhanced. The Greeks would believe him as a most provident and a most powerful monarch that had played the game of diplomacy to perfection and had finally brought England and France suppliant at his feet. What could not such a King do for the Greeks? They would follow him blindly. They would be led by him anywhere and to all things.

Such is the end aimed at by Constantine and his ministers—to make the Greek people a blind tool in their hands.

What will happen? The Allies, realizing that the Greeks of free Greece are deluded and follow Constantine blindly, will render Greece harmless through a revision of the Turkish Treaty. Greece will return to the frontiers of 1913. She will be poor, despised, and negligible. She

can vegetate in the barren boundaries of 1913, with the delusion that the Allies are responsible for the sufferings of the Greeks, that Constantine is a martyr, that the Royalists are the victims of an effort to make Greece a real democracy, free and independent from the tutelage of the Allies, and that Mr. Venizelos is a traitor. Awaking Will Come

A few months will pass after the catastrophe. The civil passions will have cooled down. The Greek people will suffer poverty and humiliation. Finally, the awakening will come. And what an awakening!—the awakening from a terrible delusion; the awakening to an unexpected fraud practiced upon them by a King and a royal clique; the awakening to an irreparable loss; the awakening to the vaporization of the dreams of Hellene—dreams that have come true in the Greater Greece that was "respected by her friends, and dreaded by her enemies" but now again despised by her friends, and bullied by her enemies.

And when that awakening takes place, woe to the imposters! They must flee the soil of disgraced Greece for their lives. But their punishment will be a worthless price for the destruction of the splendid structure reared largely by the unique genius of Mr. Venizelos, the exiled.

The beginning of the end is already announced by the conference of the allied premiers at Paris. The Greeks and the Kemalists are to be summoned to London, where the Turkish Treaty is to be revised. With Constantine at Athens, the revision cannot be favorable to Greece.

#### A Last Hope for Greece

There is only one, last glimmering hope for the rescue of Greater Hellas—that Constantine shall abdicate immediately and thus frustrate the conference at London; that Mr. Venizelos shall return to Athens immediately to take up the reins of the tottering state of Greater Greece; or, that in case Constantine does not abdicate, the Greeks of Constantinople, the Pontus, Thrace, Smyrna, Northern Epirus, Southern Epirus, and the islands of the Aegean throw themselves into the struggle, crush Kemal, force Constantine to abdicate, and declare a republic of Greece.

Will Constantine see in time not only the doom of Greece but also the doom of his dynasty, and abdicate now in the midst of his glory? The fate of Greece hangs upon the wisdom and the patriotism of Constantine, as well as upon the desperate rise of the Greeks of greater Hellas outside the confines of the Kingdom of Greece to fight Kemal to finish. There is no time to waste. If Constantine does not abdicate immediately, the outer Greeks must save Hellenism from destruction.

#### Recognition Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

With the return of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to his post in Washington, the subject of the recognition of Greece has been brought forward. It is authoritatively stated, however, that this government desires to have accurate information as to the status of Constantine, King of Greece, before it is prepared to recognize the present government of Greece.

So far as any action tending to the recognition of that government is concerned, this country is in the same position in which it was a month ago when the subject of a Greek loan was brought up. It is marking time until the status of Constantine shall be determined, not only by this government, but by the governments of the Allies.

#### GREEK CONCERN AT ALLIED ACTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The decision of the Paris conference to subject the question of the Treaty of Sèvres, to fresh discussion and to invite representatives of Turkey and of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, to take part in the deliberations, has caused a painful impression on public opinion here. "Kathimerini," a government organ, writes: "Ever since Greece received her mandate in Asia Minor, she has accomplished her arduous task without flinching for a single moment, and she has the necessary will and force to continue in this path."

"Why then should the Allies, who mobilized the world in the fight for the principles of liberty and independence of nations, question a treaty based on those very principles? The Greek people cannot forget that they shed their blood to liberate their brethren, and cannot consent to allow their brethren to come once more under the Turkish yoke and much less with Kemal Pasha, whose forces the Greek Army could annihilate within a few days."

The newspaper concludes by saying: "The sacrifice is too heavy for the honor and interests of the Greek people, who will not relinquish the territories which have been Greek from time immemorial, and which, in the immediate past, have been won by its sons." A similar attitude is taken up by the Venizelist organ, "The Patria," for instance, urges the Greeks to forget the past and to save the Nation by their united efforts.

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## REPARATIONS NOTE SENT TO GERMANY

Decisions of Supreme Council of  
Allies at Paris Embodied in  
Document Transmitted to Berlin  
by Delegate in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The document signed by the Supreme Council of the Allies last night, by which the reparations and disarmament decisions of the Allies will be conveyed to Germany, was delivered today to Charles Bergmann, German Undersecretary of State for the Treasury and head of the German delegation in Paris, with a letter of transmission.

The letter reads:

"Sir: The allied conference, which met in Paris from January 24 to January 29, 1921, has taken the following decisions:

"1. As regards the disarmament of Germany, the allied governments have approved the conclusion formulated in the note attached hereto.

"2. As regards the question of reparations, the allied governments have unanimously approved the proposal formulated in that document, also attached hereto.

"The allied governments have on former occasions, and again today, in consenting to fresh delays in the matter of disarmament, had due regard to the difficulties that surrounded the German Government in the execution of the obligations which have resulted from the Treaty of Versailles. They have formed the hope that the German Government will not place the Allies, who confirm their previous decisions, under the necessity of envisaging the grave situation which will be created if Germany persists in failing to meet her obligations.

"Qualified delegates of the German Government will be invited to a meeting in London at the end of February with delegates of the allied governments."

#### The Reparations Note

The reparations note bears the title: "An Agreement for the Settlement of Allied Powers for the Settlement of Certain Questions relating to the Execution of the Treaty of Versailles."

The note reads:

"Article 1. For the purpose of satisfying the obligations imposed upon her by articles 231 and 232 of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany shall, irrespective of the restitution she is to make under Article 233 and of any other obligation under the Treaty, pay:

"1. Fixed annuities payable half-yearly in equal parts as follows: (A) Two annuities of 2,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1921 to May 1, 1923; (B) Three annuities of 3,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1923 to May 1, 1926; (C) three annuities of 4,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1926 to May 1, 1929; (D) three annuities of 5,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1929 to May 1, 1932; (E) 31 annuities of 6,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1932 to May 1, 1963.

"2. Forty-one annuities running from May 1, 1921, equal in amount to 12 per cent ad valorem of German exports, payable in gold two months after the close of each half year.

"In order to insure complete fulfillment of Paragraph 2 above, Germany will give to the Reparations Commission every facility for verifying the amount of the German exports and for the establishment of the supervisory necessary for this purpose.

"Article 2. The German Government will transmit forthwith to the Reparations Commission notes to bearer payable at the dates specified in Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the present arrangement. The amount of these notes shall be equivalent to each of the half-yearly sums payable under said paragraph.

"Instructions shall be given to the Reparations Commission with a view to facilitating realization by the powers which so demand, the share to be attributed to them in accordance with the agreements in force between them.

"Payments in Advance

"Article 3. Germany shall be at liberty at any time to make payments in advance on account of the fixed portion of the sum owing.

"Advanced payments shall be applied in the reduction of the fixed annuities provided for in the first paragraph of Article 1. For this purpose annuities shall be discounted at the rate of 8 per cent until May 1, 1923, 6 per cent from May 1, 1923 to May 1, 1925, 5 per cent from May 1, 1925.

"Article 4. Germany shall not di-

rectly embark on any credit operation outside her own territory without the approval of the Reparations Commission. This provision applies to the Government of the German Empire, to the Governments of German states, to the German provincial and municipal authorities, and to any companies or undertakings under control of said governments or authorities.

"Article 5. In pursuance of Article 248 of the Treaty of Versailles, all the assets and revenues of the empire and of the German states shall be applicable to insure complete execution by Germany of the provisions of the present arrangement.

"The proceeds of the German maritime and land customs, including in particular the proceeds of all import and export duties and of any tax subsidiary thereto, shall constitute special security for the execution of the present arrangement.

"If Germany refuses, The Times adds, the Allies may be compelled to apply to the letter the terms of the Treaty. The Manchester Guardian says: "We may be thankful the terms can never be executed." In its opinion Germany will be able to pay indemnities only by exported goods.

"If she exported every year an additional £300,000,000 worth of goods to

the solidarity of the Allies." It continues: "The decisions are drastic enough to teach Germany that the Allies do not mean to be trifled with any longer. They are not inconsistent with her economic restoration, and they are not—despite the German outcry—unreasonable in other respects."

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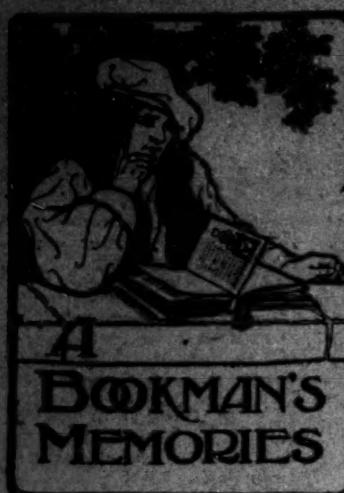
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A BOOKMAN'S MEMORIES

St. John G. Ervine

Dramatists may be born, not made; but two of the recent dramatic successes have been achieved by men whose natural talent was shaped, or made by contact with the stage. John Drinkwater learned his technique at the Birmingham Repertory Theater, St. John Ervine at that creche of dramaturgy—the Abbey Theater, Dublin.

Each is an all-round man of letters. Drinkwater specializes in poetry and essays. Ervine in novels and general articles. Each has flashed into great theatrical success, and Ervine is now convinced, will find that the stage is the appointed vehicle of his talent. Until the production of "John Ferguson" in New York I knew little about St. John Ervine. I liked him. I like him because he is a level-headed Irishman, who keeps cool and plays fair, a blood Belfast, with a neat turn for writing, who has been in an insurance office in London, who has written novels and plays, who fought well in the war, and who, when his fighting days were over, slipped away to Cornwall to continue the pursuit of that pleasant, but not very profitable occupation of living by the pen.

It was when he was in Cornwall that the famous cable reached him. My facts are right. He told me himself when he was last in New York. We dined together at the house of Miss Zofie Atkins who had just made a great success with "Declassé." I watched Ervine closely and decided that, socially, he is like E. V. Lucas, an observer, not an actor. He would rather make a mental analysis of a remark, with a subtle smile flickering on his face than cut a dash in conversation. He notices and reflects; he remembers things said; he told me that he has an extraordinary ear for dialect, and that if he were in New York for a year he would be able to report the East Side method of speech exactly. After reading "Mixed Marriage," I can well believe this. To return to that cable. It was a fine day, and the cable, figuratively, came to him from the blue; it was from the Theater Guild of New York, asking permission to produce "John Ferguson." Ervine could hardly believe the message. He consulted Bernard Shaw who gave him some facetious advice which Ervine did not take. He is level-headed. I have since learned that the president of the Theater Guild had picked the volume, by chance, from the plays shelf at Brentano's, and on reading it had been so impressed that he had called the committee of the Theater Guild together; hence the cable.

I was present at the first performance of "John Ferguson," and was much interested in the attitude of the audience. The play was a success from the first five minutes. St. John Ervine is a realist in the finer emotions and aspirations, and he has the art to make his men and women seem natural people. From the rise of the curtain his characters were talking and behaving as they do to this day in the kitchen of a farm-house in County Down. This may not be a novelty in Dublin or London, but it was a novelty in New York. There was something more. When the curtain rises John Ferguson is reading aloud from the Psalms of David—"I will extol thee, O Lord; for thou hast lifted me up... Sing unto the Lord, O ye saints of his, and give thanks at the remembrance of his holiness.... Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

"Then's grand words," says John Ferguson, holding up the Bible.

The sophisticated New York fire-fighters were thrilled. They looked at one another, as if saying—"Grand words indeed!" Augustus Thomas and George M. Cohen, at their best, never wrote anything like this." Yes, "John Ferguson" was a success in the first five minutes. I saw the play twice, and in the interval I read William Archer's excellent book on "Playmaking," and I realized how slightly books and dramatic school can help the would-be dramatist. Ervine is a natural playwright, for he depends, for his effects on the thoughts and actions of his characters. Only an author with an instinct for the theater can tell what will "go" on the stage. Ervine himself has said: "When I write a play, I do not think of a theater at all. To this day, although I have had control of one, I am almost completely ignorant of the technicalities of the stage. When you ask me questions about 'battens' and 'limes' and 'rics,' I have to ask them what these things are. I can never remember which is the O. P. side of the stage without doing a sort of sum in mental arithmetic."

It is just this entire absence of the technicalities that I find so attractive in St. John Ervine's plays. He takes a notion of life, usually of people in modest circumstances, usually from his own Northern Irish, whom he knows and understands. Individuals and in groups, as a character known his shown. Orangeman and Catholic, Carpenter and Queen, Teacher, student, father, sensitive mother, romantic son, these all make before me. Why, you can learn more about the Irish situation from St. John Ervine's plays than "Mixed Marriage" from "The Blue Books" and Commissions that have been indulged upon the world. But he is no

politician. He observes. He relates. The audience can draw the moral it likes.

His one-act play "The Magnanimous Lover" was received with as little favor in Dublin, as Synge's "Playboy of the Western World." An Irish audience does not like to see its romantic dream of itself dispelled. Ervine replied in an amusing way to the protestants against "The Magnanimous Lover." He wrote a little play called "The Critics" and attached to it this note: "I desire to acknowledge my debt to the dramatic critics of Dublin for much of the dialogue in this play. I lifted many of the speeches, making no alteration in them, from the criticisms of 'The Magnanimous Lover,' which were printed in Dublin newspapers on the day after its first production."

Dublin is a fine town with wigs on the green.

Mayo—"Jane Clegg" is even a better play than "John Ferguson"; but with me the last Ervine play I have seen is always the best. Today I am enthusiastic about "Mixed Marriage" which I saw yesterday afternoon, and was so impressed and moved, that I had to go behind the scenes afterward to congratulate one of the actors whom I knew, and through him the rest of the company. To show how little Ervine cares for adventitious aids I may tell you that the scene of each of the four acts is laid in the same kitchen of a workman's home in Belfast. The drama unfolds—inevitably. I have to use that worn word. It is an ordinary as bread and butter, and yet it is art. You might hear such talk in any Irish kitchen, but you don't. Anyhow one feels that it is absolutely real and true to life, and well, here again is the Irish "question" fairly and squarely presented. I cannot help thinking that if those in authority who have been chosen to settle the Irish question, both sides, were to sit together in the stalls, and study this play with open minds they would see light.

I am such an admirer of St. John Ervine as dramatist that I have been disinclined to consider his work as novelist. It was unfortunate that I should have read his latest book, "The Foolish Lovers" first. It did not interest me, and I read no more Ervine novels, until a friend, whose judgment I trust, began praising "Alice and a Fiddle." I read it. A delightful book of the Pett Ridge kind, with an abrupt ending, as if the author had yawned and said: "This has gone on long enough." "Mrs. Martin's Man" is well constructed, but I do not find in it the allure, and the direct vision of his plays. "Changing Winds" I have not read. Ervine has said that "Changing Winds" is his biggest success, but that he likes "Mrs. Martin's Man" much better.

The author of "John Ferguson," "Jane Clegg," and "Mixed Marriage" knows his own mind, and he is able to express it. To an interviewer he made this Straight Statement: "No sir, I am not a Sinn Feiner and I'm not a Caronist. Both factions hate me. I am an Irishman but not a hater of England. I see her errors, but also her attempts to repair them and I won't wallow in the past for anyone."

His foot is well up the ladder of success. It's a square, fine climber he has before him, as they say in County Down.

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## BEAUTIFYING JERUSALEM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Shortly after his return to Palestine from a well-earned visit to England Col. Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, said to me, "We have a work here which, I believe, will interest you. It has to do with beautifying the walls of Jerusalem." These walls, so often destroyed in the past, are today intact. This places the Holy City, both from an archaeological and artistic viewpoint, in a choice and dwindling group of the world's treasure cities.

My conversation with the Governor led to an early morning call from the civic adviser of the British military administration, a well-known authority on city planning, and presently we found ourselves at 6:30 a.m. of an exquisite Palestine October day, standing on the platform of the portal leading to David's Tower, where General Allenby had caused a proclamation to be read at the taking of Jerusalem. The present citadel building is a medieval structure, but is built principally of stones dating from the time of Herod, i.e., from the time when Jesus walked the streets of Jerusalem.

"All that we have done here as yet has been by means of destitute labor," explained the civic adviser, "female labor, mostly. They receive from 5 to 6 piastres a day (25 to 30 cents) and that seems better than to pauperize them by giving doles with no return on their part. And if the wage is low, that prevents government relief work from interfering with the labor market."

We passed through the portal of the citadel on to a rough wooden bridge and looked down into the moat. On one side was the refuse of the unregenerate Turkish days, still full of filth and恶臭, but cleared by the British of some of its worst offenses against decency; on the other side—behind! a garden, a thing of beauty, a sweet maze of cosmos, tall as a man's head, chrysanthemum, geranium, marigold, morning glory, lemon verbena, petunias, bamboo, and other plants.

### Two Parts of the Moat

A glimpse into the two parts of the moat gave a picture which might have been entitled, Before and After the British Occupation. Walks have already been laid out in the garden with the aid of broken stone, as this is the nearest approach to gravel which Jerusalem possesses. Low border-walls take the place of hedges, and stone seats are waiting to be capped with marble, when funds permit.

Women and girls, watering the plants, rose to greet us with their gentle "Salaam." We replied with the same beautiful salutation. They are as courteous as in the Bible days, and there the West learns from the East.

The civic adviser laughed as he explained where the water comes from. "The citadel has stood a hundred sieges. Each different conqueror added to the previous supply—cisterns—cisterns—cisterns—rain water all of it."

We stood looking down into a deep well, evidently the opening into one of the cisterns. Alin, the Arabic word for a well, also means an eye, but it takes a minute's thought to realize how appropriate that is. Far down on the sides of the well grew tufts of maiden hair fern clinging to the chinks in the wall.

My guide continued his explanations while we descended a steep flight of steps, ducked our heads under a low portal and suddenly found ourselves in the garden itself, at the bottom of the ancient moat. All around us were high walls, and hidden from public gaze was this garden in the wilderness of stone, the beginning of the beautifying of the Holy City. It is not only hidden from the public gaze, but barred to them, too, at present for the

receptions and garden parties," explained the town planner. I thought it needed the eye of an artist to predict such a future for this terrace in the rough. Two large trees, mercifully preserved through the destruction of the Turkish regime, represented the sum total of green things therewith to begin the beautifying. The Moslem masonry at the edge of the terrace had crumbled, and lay here and there in crushed heaps upon the ground; the sparse bits of grass which had survived the long rainy summer had baked into a deep brown. Only true love of the beautiful and grand could discount present conditions and picture a future brilliant aspect for this terrace.

We retraced our steps across the scaffolding, looking down as we went upon the glaciis of the citadel fortifications and into a deep ditch filled with debris which the workmen are to clear away for an approach to the gardens. Beyond were the barren slopes leading to the city wall at the top of Mount Zion; at this time these slopes looked more than usually forbidding, before the rain had touched them into some semblance of green.

There is a path making the whole circuit of the walls of Jerusalem. A flight of steps turns abruptly to the south, and there we paused. "We have removed many obstructions and put in solid iron railings here and there. You can already begin at Herod's Gate and go to St. Stephen's Gate without coming down," said the civic adviser, "and there are other stretches already complete which we are uniting, so that it will soon be possible to complete the round."

I left him with a vision of the future in his practical-looking eye, almost oblivious, to my congratulations, because the little hitherto accomplished only called to his imagination the great part that still remained to be done.

A few days after this delightful introduction to the walls I repaired to Herod's Gate, turned sharply and leaving the white road outside the walls, passed through the gate, turned sharply to the left and mounted to the top of the wall. What a strange conglomeration is this modern Jerusalem! Not many yards away in the interior of the city, people jostled each other on David Street and parallel streets, and a babel of tongues rose and fell as the polyglot crowd bought and sold, protested and quarreled. But high on the walls there was freedom and freshness and a great quiet. The sun shone directly upon the walls' crenelated tops and upon the path just beneath the summit of the wall, where archers and watchers used to go the rounds in old times. Outside lay the rolling highlands of Judea, and the Mount of Olives, with the dark trees of the Garden of Gethsemane at its feet; inside was all that remains of ancient Jerusalem, many times destroyed and many times rebuilt.

### The Valley of Jehoshaphat

Close to the walls on the city side were patches of cauliflower plants waiting for the rain to give them their growth; there were clusters of domed Moslem houses partly in ruins, from between which peeped trees, flowering oleanders, bushes and hedges of cactus. I walked along the wall path, dimly conscious of Jerusalem's many pasts, of the times of the Jebusites, the Israelites, the Romans, and the Byzantines; of the period in which the great Teagheer walked and worked here, while we descended a steep flight of steps, ducked our heads under a low portal and suddenly found ourselves in the garden itself, at the bottom of the ancient moat. All around us were high walls, and hidden from public gaze was this garden in the wilderness of stone, the beginning of the beautifying of the Holy City. It is not only hidden from the public gaze, but barred to them, too, at present for the

glimpse into the terrible valley of Jehoshaphat, the abode of tombs. On

old cypresses invite the landscape gardener to make of this waste place a delight, an abiding place of peace and beauty, a refuge from over-crowded, packed Jerusalem with its foul corners. Here, too, piercing the walls, but always kept closed, is the Golden Gate, a survival in Roman style concerning which a volume could be written.

I gazed about this open space, not as a tourist sightseer, but as one having a plan and that plan a hope, the hope of seeing the rejuvenated Jerusalem arise out of the Turkish ages of neglect and ignorance. The hope seems likely of fulfillment, by

old cypresses invite the landscape gardener to make of this waste place a delight, an abiding place of peace and beauty, a refuge from over-crowded, packed Jerusalem with its foul corners. Here, too, piercing the walls, but always kept closed, is the Golden Gate, a survival in Roman style concerning which a volume could be written.

It is no longer necessary to buy water from the water-carrier with his goat-skin. The 5000 cisterns of Jerusalem went dry in the autumn of 1919. The British authorities were

## LADY AIRIE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is wonderful to think that in January, 1921, a link with Holland House is severed, and that Lady Ariele was herself the guest of Lady Holland in the thirties and forties. More wonderful still is it to realize that Lady Ariele's grandmother was the daughter of Gibbon's Lord Sheffield, who knew Burke and Gibbon and the literary and political life of the eighteenth century.

Lady Ariele, the second daughter of the second Lord Stanley of Alderley, remembered being presented to Queen Victoria the year after her accession; found Carlyle reading the MSS. of "Hero and Hero Worship" in her mother's drawing room in 1840; was puffed by the distinguished Liberal, Charles Butler, and went regularly to Holland House from 1839 to 1845.

Macaulay's description of the famous Circle is too familiar for quotation, but a few of Sir Henry Holland's words may be quoted. "At Holland House (itself a classical spot) there met almost daily, during a series of years, guests eminent in such various ways that their mere conjunction stamped its character on the society. English and foreign ministers and diplomats, men of learning and of science, historians, poets, artists and wits, were so skillfully conmingled as to make it sure that none but a master-hand could have accomplished the result.

The master hand here was that of the mistress, Lady Holland. No one knew better when to change her mood and to soothe by kind and flattering words the provocation she had just given, and was very apt to give. In this latter case, indeed, she was aided by native generosity of mind which never failed to show itself in kindness where kindness was wanted. In my long and intimate knowledge of Lady Holland, I never knew her desert an old friend, whatever his condition might be. Every guest felt her presence, and generally more or less succumbed to it."

At 17 Lady Blanche Stanley, as she then was, was taken to Bath House, and met Thackeray, Grote, and other members of the Ashburton circle; and it is a striking tribute to her powers of friendship that she was intimate with both Thomas and with Mrs. Carlyle. Matthew Arnold was another early and valued friend, and her literary taste also appeared in her intimate acquaintance with the works of Voltaire and Lord Chesterfield, a combination that would have delighted her grandmother's friend, Gibbon.

She made her official appearance in society in the drawing room of the last great English Salonnier, Lady Palmerston, to whom her marriage with Lord Ariele bound her still more closely. "The attraction of Lady Palmerston's salon," wrote Abraham Heyward, "was the mixed, yet select and refined character of the assemblage, the result of that exquisite tact and high breeding which secured her the full benefits of exclusiveness without its drawbacks"; and it was on her appearance in society that Lady Ariele first met Disraeli. As an intimate friend of Lady Bradford and Lady Chesterfield, she knew the ties of affection that linked Disraeli with these beautiful sisters, and he became her frequent guest through life. As she also knew and admired Gladstone, who with the curious want of generosity that distinguished his whole attitude toward his great rival, did his very best to make her break with Gladstone, her social task was not an easy one; and as Robert Lowe, of the Cave of Adullam, was another friend, the ensuing complications were many and serious. But a happy marriage and great personal gifts led her triumphantly through these and other trials, and to the end she remained a great lady, worthy of the friendships, literary and political, worthy, too, of that descent from the friend of Gibbon which should, to the nice observer, outweigh many a boast of Norman ancestry.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
The walls of Mt. Zion, looking toward Bethlehem

degrees, under the present enlightened administration, whose officers are anxious that the world which loves Jerusalem may find them faithful servants.

### The Pro-Jerusalem Society

The walk around the city walls and the beautifying of Jerusalem's waste places abutting on the walls are only part of a greater project contemplated by the Pro-Jerusalem Society, founded by the Governor. Jerusalem is to have its park system, like American cities. The open spaces which lend themselves especially to this system are already noted on a comprehensive plan which includes the city outside the walls as well as inside. The walls are filled with the result of rain having fallen, something which the oldest inhabitant will tell you has never happened before.

After Allenby's great victory in September of 1918, when the whole of Palestine was finally swept clean of the Turks, the Arabs organized a grand bonfire in the courtyard of the citadel.

As they danced around the fire they extemporized a sort of a chant, the refrain of which was, "The British have brought the water, the Turks are in the fire."

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## CLOTURE PETITION ON TARIFF DEBATE

Law Resort Move by Senator Penrose — Broadside by Senator Underwood Against the Bill — Republicans Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The fight on the emergency tariff bill which places a practical embargo on importation of 20 odd staples into the United States is reaching its climax in the Senate. At 1 o'clock tomorrow that body will vote on the cloture petition circulated yesterday by Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who is in charge of the measure.

Senator Penrose circulated the cloture petition when it became apparent that the Democrats would not give unanimous consent that the bill be voted on on February 15. The opponents of the bill had determined to continue their filibuster until the pressure of appropriation bills should compel the Republican leaders to cease from their attempt to enact tariff legislation in this session of Congress.

The cloture move was a last resort, the intention of those in charge of the measure being apparently to drop it as soon as it was definitely established that there cannot be an agreement on a vote. The cloture roll call tomorrow is expected to result in a defeat for the advocates of the emergency tariff. It requires a two-thirds majority to invoke the "gag rule" in the Senate, and at the present moment it does not look as if the tariff advocates can muster the necessary number of votes. Several senators, however, served notice that they would not permit the measure to be dropped after the Republicans had shifted the burden of opposition to the Democrats on the cloture roll call. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, declared they would endeavor to keep the bill before the Senate during the rest of the session.

Broadside by Alabama Senator

Garrison W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, the minority leader, delivered a broadside on the measure yesterday. He declared that the effort to raise an embargo barrier against importation in peace time went counter to all the theories hitherto advocated by the Democratic Party, and also violated Republican tradition with regard to tariff legislation.

This measure is intended to benefit certain classes in the country to the grave disadvantage of toiling masses who must pay the prices for the protection afforded to special interests," said Mr. Underwood. "Take the case of sugar alone and reckon the effect that this measure, if enacted, will have on the price that the consumer will have to pay. If the tax proposed goes into effect, it will mean that the price of every pound of sugar at the customs houses will be 8 cents at least. Allowing the smallest possible spread between the custom houses and the consumer, you may easily reckon on 2 cents — probably 5 cents. This means that the price of sugar will be at least 11 cents a pound when it ought to be 3 or 4 cents a pound. The price is to be kept at this level in the interest of sugar barons and the American growers of sugar."

"Take again the effect that it will have on such a simple, staple article as beans. This article may not appear very much on the table of the multi-millionaire, but it is universally used by the toiling millions who must bear the burden of every cent of protection."

**Breakfast Table Tax**

The efforts of Mr. Penrose to secure unanimous consent for a vote on the bill resulted in several lengthy speeches on the Democratic side. Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, denounced the bill as a "breakfast table tax." He warned the Republican side that the passage of the bill "would be the handwriting on the wall" for them.

"It is becoming more obvious every moment that there is no intention, because of a certain group in the Senate, of permitting this so-called emergency tariff bill to come to a vote," said Senator Penrose, when Mr. Pomerene concluded. "I feel that I have made every effort today, and heretofore, to secure the consent of the gentlemen to agree to a day fixed for voting on the bill. Clearly a majority, and in fact nearly two-thirds vote, is entitled to have an opportunity of voting on a measure of this great general character, which already has been passed by the House, with many Democrats as well as Republicans voting for it. Feeling that any further effort on my part and on the part of the majority to secure unanimous consent for a vote, offers the following cloture resolution."

**Plea for the Toilers**

In his speech following the presentation of the cloture rule, Senator Underwood charged that Republicans were endeavoring to impose "gag rule" to take out of the pockets of the toilers to give to the monopolies. A few farmers, he said, might receive a temporary benefit, but the sugar barons and the New England mills would profit more.

Senator Borah questioned the good faith of the Republican leaders in making the cloture move, and voiced his suspicion that it was but an attempt to drop the measure as gracefully as possible.

"Cloture is not a fair test of the strength of this bill," said the Idaho Senator. "Men who are opposed to cloture on principle are for this bill. We are applying the test of a two-thirds majority for passage of this bill, and yet there is a clear majority in favor of it. It is manifestly unfair to get almost a two-thirds vote and

then abandon the measure. My idea is that the majority for this bill can and should keep it before the Senate constantly. The supply bills can wait until the special session, and, if we push this bill, I predict it will pass before the end of the week."

## RELIEF PROPOSED OF SUGAR AGENCIES

Former Assistant to Mr. Palmer Favors Resolution to Reimburse Companies That Acted for Government for Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Echoes of the controversy occasioned by the break in the sugar market last August and involving charges and counter-charges concerning the "anti-protection" campaign of the Department of Justice were heard yesterday before the House of Representatives. Agriculture Committee, when Howard Figg, former special assistant to the Attorney-General, appeared in support of a resolution to make good the losses suffered by certain agencies acting in the sugar market in behalf of the government.

Senator Johnson repeated his charge that in effect the proposed settlement vitiated the California land legislation. He advanced the belief that Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, was mistaken when he gave assurances that the interests of California were safeguarded in the proposed agreement.

**Secretary Is Silent**

Secretary Colby refused yesterday to continue the discussion with Senator Johnson. He indicated, however, that within a brief period he would have much to say on the question. This was taken to indicate that the Secretary of State had decided not to prolong the controversy with California leaders, but that he would take an early opportunity of appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when he would place all the cards on the table.

There is no likelihood whatever that he will accept the Johnson challenge and make public the recommendations of the settlement prior to the time that the treaty and the revised gentlemen's agreement are submitted to the Senate. This will be done some time in February, but the State Department is skeptical as to whether it will be possible to act on the proposals before the expiration of the present Congress.

The statement issued by Senator Johnson follows:

"The Secretary of State says that my comment upon the tentative agreements made by Ambassadors Shidehara and Morris is based upon an erroneous assumption, and that the dangers which I suggest do not present themselves in these agreements. My comment was induced by press reports purporting to emanate from authentic sources. From these I stated a treaty had been tentatively agreed upon which in effect repealed the California alien land laws. The Secretary of State says in substance this is not so. Either the press reports are erroneous or Mr. Colby is misinformed. I am constrained to believe that Mr. Colby is in error.

**Report All Important**

"Did not the American Trading Company assume a risk in undertaking the deal, thereby acting not entirely as a government agent?" Mr. Figg was asked.

No mention was made of possible losses at the time. In assuming the risk, the company was certainly acting as a government agent. The profit allowed the company was very small — 1 cent a pound, at a time when most licensed companies were making profits of from 5 to 7 cents a pound."

An objection was made by George H. Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

"The weak point in your case," he said, "is that all the companies involved expected to make a large profit because of the size of the transaction. There is no reason why they should not shoulder a loss. Is there any more reason why the government should come to the rescue of these companies than that of all the other firms who during the war period and after incurred losses in aiding it?"

"This occurred a year and a half after the war period," retorted Mr. Figg. "Also it was the only case in which a definite commission of this nature was given by the government. To my mind there is a moral obligation involved which would be successfully met by the bill in question. The American public has been saved an enormous sum, the sugar market was started down and has been headed down ever since, and good results have come about because of the willingness of these two companies to cooperate with the Department of Justice."

**JUDGE LINDSEY'S  
APPEAL DISMISSED**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The appeal of Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court from conviction on charges of contempt of court was dismissed yesterday by the Supreme Court. Judge Lindsey's conviction, which resulted in a fine of \$500, grew out of his refusal to divulge to the district attorney confidences made to him by Neal Wright, one of his charges, who was accused of complicity in the murder of a farmer. Judge Lindsey maintained that communications made to him in his official capacity were privileged and that it would be a violation of law and ethics for him to testify as to such information.

## CALIFORNIAN FAILS TO MOVE MR. COLBY

Secretary of State Makes No Reply to Demand of Senator Johnson That Ambassadors Proposals Be Made Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, called upon the State Department yesterday to make public the contents of the proposals submitted to the department and to the Tokyo Foreign Office for the settlement of the California-Japanese situation.

In a public statement, the California Senator declared that the question was of such importance that the people of the western states, who were directly affected by any agreements between the United States and Japan, were entitled to know what the proposals were which Roland S. Morris, the United States Ambassador to Japan, and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, had submitted for the settlement of the outstanding issues.

Senator Johnson repeated his charge that in effect the proposed settlement vitiated the California land legislation. He advanced the belief that Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, was mistaken when he gave assurances that the interests of California were safeguarded in the proposed agreement.

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**THEATRICAL**

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## MR. BERGER WINS IN SUPREME COURT

**Appeal Against Conviction Up-  
held on Ground Judge Should  
Not Have Tried the Case  
After Affidavit of Prejudice**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision yesterday sustaining the appeal of Victor L. Berger, Socialist leader, who was convicted under the Espionage Act and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in the United States Court in Chicago. Four other defendants also took part in the appeal.

The Supreme Court sustained the Berger appeal on the ground of "prejudice" in the case, and did not pass on the question of Mr. Berger's conduct. The question before the court was strictly one of whether or not the affidavit of personal bias or prejudice filed before Judge Landis passed sentence constituted a reason why he should not have tried the case.

Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna, who delivered the opinion, declared that under Section 21 of the Judicial Code, Judge Landis should not have sat in the case after he had been challenged by the filing of an affidavit of prejudice, and should have given way to another judge. Three of the Supreme Court justices, William R. Day, Mahlon Pitney and James Clark Reynolds, dissented from the majority opinion, holding that the records in the case did not show that Judge Landis had such prejudice as would preclude a fair trial.

### Judge Landis' Speech

It was brought out in the affidavit of prejudice that before the Berger trial Judge Landis had made a speech in which he condemned severely, persons guilty of such acts as Mr. Berger was indicted for and convicted of. The exceptions filed in the affidavit were all decided by Judge Landis in favor of himself.

The case came up to the Supreme Court from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which certified to the following questions presented in the affidavit on which the Supreme Court based its decision:

1. Is the aforesaid affidavit of prejudice sufficient to invoke the operation of the act which provides for the filing of affidavit of prejudice of a judge?

2. Did said Judge Landis have the lawful right to pass upon the sufficiency of the said affidavit of his prejudice, or upon any question arising out of the filing of said affidavit?

Upon the filing of the said affidavit of prejudice of said Judge Landis, did the said judge have the lawful right and power to preside as judge on the trial of plaintiffs in error upon said indictment?

### The Court's Answers

Passing on each of these questions, the court said:

"We come then to the questions certified, and to the first we answer, Yes, that is, that the affidavit of prejudice is sufficient to invoke the operation of the act. To the second we answer that to the extent we have indicated, Judge Landis had a lawful right to pass upon the sufficiency of the affidavit. To the third we answer, No, that is, that Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to preside as judge on the trial of defendants upon the indictment."

Section 21 of the Judicial Code, on which the Berger appeal was sustained, reads as follows:

"Whenever a party to any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, shall make and file an affidavit that the judge before whom the action or proceeding is to be tried or heard has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any opposite party to the suit, such judge shall proceed no further therin, but another judge shall be designated in the manner prescribed in Section 23, to hear such matter. Every such affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that such bias or prejudice exists. . . . No party shall be entitled in any case to file more than one such affidavit and no such affidavit shall be filed unless accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record that such affidavit and application are made in good faith. The same proceedings shall be taken when the presiding judge shall file with the clerk of the court a certificate that he deems himself unable for any reason to preside with absolute impartiality in the pending suit or action."

### The Minority Opinion

The minority opinion presented by Justice Day held that Judge Landis had jurisdiction to pass on the affidavit of prejudice and that the facts did not show cause why he should not preside at the trial. Justice Day said: "I am unable to agree that in cases of the character now under consideration the statement of the affidavit, however unfounded, must be accepted

by the judge as a sufficient reason for his disqualification, leaving the vindication of the integrity and independence of the judge to the uncertainties and inadequacy of a prosecution for perjury if it should appear that the affidavit contains known misstatements."

Commenting on alleged statements made by Justice Landis at a previous trial of a German-American under the Espionage Act, Judge Day said:

"While this language might have been more temperate, there does not seem to be anything in it fairly establishing that the judge directed his observations at the German people in general, but rather that his remarks were aimed at one convicted, as was the defendant, of violation of law."

"To permit an ex parte affidavit to become in effect a final adjudication of the disqualification of a judge when facts are shown, such as are here established, seems to me to be fraught with much danger to the independent discharge of duty by federal judges, and to open a door to the abuse of the privilege which is intended to be conferred by the statute in question."

## CORN SHIPMENT TO CHINA ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Committee for China Fund announced yesterday that because of difficulty of shipment and heavy expense, the millions of bushels of American corn offered by the farmers of the middle west to help relieve the distress in China cannot be accepted.

Experts in grain and transportation problems informed the committee that corn starting from America for northern China would cost 50 cents a bushel to deliver at a Chinese port.

The American dollar is now at a premium in China, the committee's representatives in Peking find they can buy food for almost immediate delivery more advantageously than awaiting cargoes from home. The necessary delay in the forwarding of supplies from his country is an added factor against the plan, for the time element is of supreme importance.

"There is no mention of political parties in the Constitution, much less of the inviolable sacredness of a two-party system.

"To deny the right of groups not organized as a political party to exercise political influence and to declare them a menace to the institutions of the Republic, is to preach contrary to the constitutional guarantees of the nation and the state assuring the right of assembly and petition to all citizens."

"The effort of the political party out of office against the representatives of the opposite party in office is a threat of votes and has no more and no less sanction under American institutions than the efforts of any group of citizens to command respect for its ideas in proportion to the votes it represents. To hold otherwise is to regard the nation as a representative Republic merely in name, but not in fact."

**Impenitence of Party Leaders**

"We are well aware that the organization of groups of citizens about ideas which are not congenial to party leaders is not at all pleasing to them, but it is the impenitence of these very party leaders to things in the normal order of progress which has forced groups to fight for their ideas outside. More reaction will only mean further weakening of party unity."

Mr. Rowell was appointed to the

United States Shipping Board by President Wilson on November 5, and went to Washington at once to take up his duties there. He will assume the vacancy made by Dr. E. O. Egerton, whose term expires this month.

**MATERIALS DEALERS INDICTED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
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NEW YORK, New York—Accused of conspiracy to control sales in this district, 56 members of the Association of Dealers in Masons Building Materials were held in \$1500 bail each in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court on a blanket indictment yesterday, charging violation of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Act.

## RIGHT TO POLITICAL ACTIVITY DEFENDED

**Anti-Saloon League Leader Says  
That Denial of Independent  
Organization Is Contrary to  
Constitutional Guarantees**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
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NEW YORK, New York—What a leading worker in the Anti-Saloon League thinks of the charge that groups not organized as political parties are a menace to the free institutions of the United States, if they seek to influence politics and legislation, is of interest as showing the full significance of that assertion.

"Since the charge was made it has been declared, though not by the state official who first made it, that he was mistaken in his conception of the League of Women Voters, against whom it was directed primarily.

In reply to this it is said that the claim is not new; that it has been entertained in private by political leaders for a long time, and that an excellent service has been performed by stating it publicly, so that attention may be directed to an attitude which is held to be general among leaders of the two major political parties.

Rollin O. Everhart, editor of The American Issue, organ of the Anti-Saloon League, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that the truth of the claim depended upon the truth of premises upon which it was founded, and which it would be impossible to prove.

"If the existing major political parties," said Mr. Everhart, "and the American system of representative democracy are one and the same thing; if one has the ballot merely for the purpose of ratifying the opinions of others and not for expressing one's own; if the conviction of officeholders and party generals only are valuable, and citizens are neither to have them nor seek politically to express them, the claim may be true."

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Finally urged on L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, recently by representatives of the Quebec Provincial Motor League. It was pointed out that the importance of this main highway lay in the fact that it would allow thousands of automobile parties who at present return from Quebec to the United States via Lewis Jackson to go through the magnificent Matapedia Valley, the Gaspé coast and the land of Evangeline. Mr. Taschereau promised that the necessary action would be taken in the Legislature for the opening up of new tourist routes.

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"We are well aware that the organization of groups of citizens about ideas which are not congenial to party leaders is not at all pleasing to them, but it is the impenitence of these very party leaders to things in the normal order of progress which has forced groups to fight for their ideas outside. More reaction will only mean further weakening of party unity."

Mr. Rowell was appointed to the

United States Shipping Board by President Wilson on November 5, and went to Washington at once to take up his duties there. He will assume the vacancy made by Dr. E. O. Egerton, whose term expires this month.

**MATERIALS DEALERS INDICTED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Accused of conspiracy to control sales in this district, 56 members of the Association of Dealers in Masons Building Materials were held in \$1500 bail each in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court on a blanket indictment yesterday, charging violation of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Act.

## EQUAL PRIVILEGE IN SCHOOL URGED

**Committee of Citizens Conference Holds That This Is  
Essential and Primary Duty of the State as a Whole**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Temperance advocates have two requests to make before the League of Nations:

that international agreements be made so that reprisals of economic and mercenary political nature shall never take place against states desirous of enacting prohibition legislation; and that international agreements be made providing that states which still allow the sale of liquor be obliged to enact laws to prevent the smuggling of alcohol into dry states, according to Larsen Ledet of Aarhus, Denmark, who is now in this city. Mr. Ledet is a believer in world prohibition. He says that such draft agreements will shortly be submitted to the Committee on Hygiene. It is expected that after discussion by that body they will be placed before the International Parliament at its meeting opening on September 5 next.

Temperance advocates had hoped that America would become a member of the League of Nations. Mr. Ledet says, adding his conviction that had she done so the situation would have been better, as her influence would have been felt in proceedings generally, and especially in this respect.

**EASTMAN COMPANY  
WITHDRAWS APPEAL**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Eastman Kodak Company yesterday withdrew its appeal to the Supreme Court from lower court decrees in the government's anti-trust suit against it. The lower court decrees, issued in August, 1916, provided for the dissolution of certain trade combinations and contracts which were held to be in restraint of trade, and in withdrawing its appeal the company asked that the mandate carrying out this decision be issued at once.

**NEWSPAPERS INCREASE RATES**

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Newspapers of San Francisco and Oakland have just announced an increase in subscription rates, beginning today, because of increased cost of production. The morning dailies of San Francisco will be \$1.15 per month instead of 90 cents. Two San Francisco evening papers will raise rates from 55 cents to 75 cents a month and from 3 to 5 cents a copy, while a third will sell at 60 cents per month instead of 55, and at 3 cents a copy instead of 2.

**MEXICAN MILITARY PLAN**

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—An army of 80,000 men, with compulsory service,

would be provided under plans drafted by Enrique Estrada, Minister of War, and members of the general staff.

Youths between the years of 17 and 20 would be enrolled. The proposal will be submitted to President Obregon and will be laid before Congress if he approves it.

**SEDITION VERDICT UPHELD**

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—All Salvador celebrated on Saturday the recent signing by Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica of the compact creating a Central American Union. The government declared the day a national holiday.

## MAINE GOVERNORSHIP

AUGUSTA, Maine—Percival P. Baxter of Portland, Maine, president of the State Senate, automatically became Governor of Maine, according to the provisions of the state Constitution, yesterday, when Gov. Frederick H. Parkhurst passed away.

**SEATTLE WINS HARBOR CASE**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The port of Seattle, Washington, won its fight in the Supreme Court yesterday for title to valuable rights in Seattle harbor.

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## POLITICIANS AND DRINK REFERENDUM

Lapsed Prohibition Resolution Causes Disappointment in South Australia but Temperance Party is Not Silenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Although a petition with 53,000 signatures was submitted to Parliament, and a resolution had been submitted and debated in favor of a referendum on the question of prohibition, the Legislature was just adjourned without coming to any decision. The temperance party is disappointed and incensed.

The virtual defeat of the motion has been attributed to bad tactics on the part of Major Smeaton, the leading prohibition advocate in Parliament. He was the only speech on the subject. He occupied five or six hours and then the resolution was adjourned until Parliament prorogued and left still on the notice paper. But the numbers were against him all the time. The Premier was appealed to give special consideration to facilities for taking the vote, but he replied that there were other motions on the agenda and the government could not discriminate.

The Onward March  
So soon as it became apparent that the motion would be taken out, the Temperance Alliance set to work to influence Parliament. The date of the holding of the annual session of the alliance was favorable in this respect and it was made the rallying point of a renewed agitation. The speakers emphasized that it was more and more evident in Australia that the drink traffic was one of the greatest hindrances to the proper development of national life. There must be no toleration of the evil.

A clergyman, who was a returned soldier, said before he went to the settlements on the Murray River he was not an ardent prohibitionist but after he had been there six months he became one. He saw more drunkenness there than he had seen in the previous four years. A prohibition policy under the present conditions was a destructive one from the standpoint of the returned men, who should be allowed to plant any kind of vines they desired. If that were done the inducement to grow wine grapes would cease.

A motion was carried that "in view of the facts (1) that the onward march of prohibition sentiment is making the wine and brandy industries increasingly insecure, and (2) that at present it is much more profitable to produce wine fruit for raisins and currants than for the making of intoxicating liquors, the alliance respectfully urges the government so to reshape its policy as to encourage returned soldiers to cultivate these food varieties instead of the wine varieties of the grape."

Dr. P. Bolten said alcohol should be classed among the poisons. No less than £20,000,000 annually was spent in drink in Australia and the revenue from it was between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000. He questioned whether it did not cost Australia more to repair the evil caused by the traffic than they gained in revenue.

Where Are the Legislators?

Considerable disgust was expressed by the delegates at the conference that, although a large number of legislators were invited to be present, only one had responded. Major Smeaton, the lonely politician who attended, said the time was not far distant when the legislator would be a strong force in the gaining of prohibition. That applied not only in South Australia, but all over Australia. After his speech in Parliament in favor of a referendum members approached him and said he had cornered them. The idea was gaining ground every day. Prohibition involved the whole question of a nation's life. If they did not run in line with America they would certainly fall back as a race.

Mr. Justice Gordon of the Supreme Court bench had informed him that 70 per cent of the crimes he dealt with were caused by drink. It cost South Australia £757,000 last year for drink and less than £400,000 was spent on education. Parliament could not re-

sist the will of the people permanently and the day was fast coming when the great reform would be achieved.

A largely attended indignation meeting was held in the city, when it was found that Parliament had adjourned without dealing with the motion for a referendum on prohibition. Some of the strongest arguments uttered by prohibitionists since the movement began were made at this gathering and applauded.

Consiping With Liquor Industry

The speakers said it was "a damnable thing" when members of Parliament would conpire with such a low industry as the liquor industry to close the doors of Parliament against an effort at liquor reform. One clergyman described the legislators concerned as "these miserable men, timid, surely, and toadying and time-serving." A motion of profound disappointment and intense indignation at the expressed determination of the government not to allow a discussion or a division on the motion for a prohibition referendum was carried.

The alliance has now resolved to run candidates in favor of a referendum of prohibition in electorates where there is not a sufficient number of candidates already nominated who support these tenets. The women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have come to a determination to vote for a member of Parliament who is opposed to the objects of the Temperance Alliance.

Soldiers Organize

The returned soldiers who have taken up land in the river districts have formed a vinegrowers' association. It gives promise of becoming a powerful organization. Eventually it is proposed to make a federal body of it.

Recent advices from the British Consul-General at San Francisco have stimulated the anti-prohibitionists. These are to the effect that large acreage will be planted next spring on account of the high price of wine grapes. "Speculators," said the Consul, "are rushing into the market and buying grapes for shipment in refrigerator cars to every corner in the United States. These grapes are intended principally for wine-making purposes in the homes. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of grapes will be dried this season and it is generally thought that the principal demand is based chiefly on the opportunity grape syrup offers for fermenting it at home."

This report is being prominently quoted by those opposed to prohibition to strengthen their arguments by what is happening in America.

## JEWISH RESTORATION CALLED BRITISH IDEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—At a recent banquet given to the chief rabbi, Dr. Hertz, General Smuts showed how the restoration of the Jews to their ancient national home was largely a British idea, and had been carried by the Supreme Council and become part of international policy.

Here, he continued, was an outstanding case of a small nation to which a great act of reparation was due. The statesmen of the world must see that vow is carried out. He urged that all the great powers should see it carried out faithfully and honestly. Continuing, he pointed out that for years to come the majority in Palestine would be Arabic.

All the important leaders of Jewry, he said, recognized this. They did not want to start a régime that would be in violent opposition to the present population there. With tolerance and moderation on the part of the Jewish leaders of the Palestinian Government, it would be possible to make Palestine more and more the Jewish national home without stirring up the antagonism of the other parts of the population. The "reformers" are the more indignant because the Labor aldermen only have a majority of one. The "last straw" was the action of the Australian Labor Party executive in calling for applications for election to the position of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Only Labor aldermen were eligible. By virtue of their majority of one, the Labor representatives in the council can elect whom they please.

The Jewish people were not only the most national, but also the most international, and in these days could

teach the world the valuable lesson of self-respect. They were entering upon a stage of the world's development when the international world would large with them. It was not merely patriotism that would save the world. Patriotism was not enough. They must sympathize with the rest of the world, cease to be selfish, and become human. Their love for their own people must be extended to other peoples and other countries. That was the great lesson of today. He did not know of any people on earth who from their own love and bitter and sorrowful experience were more able to teach than the Jewish people.

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN TRADE WITH MOROCCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

LONDON, England—Special efforts are now being made to promote trade with Morocco, which is regarded as one of the coming countries in Africa. The British Merchants' Morocco Association is extending its activities in the City of London, and the Bank of British West Africa is shortly opening a branch at Mogador, thus adding to the branches already established at seven of the chief towns.

The position regarding the French protectorate of Morocco remains similar to that in 1919, namely, that while France desires to be relieved of the obligations of the Act of Algeciras and the Franco-German treaties of 1909 and 1911, as also of the system of the capitulations, there is every reason for hoping that, in any event, British interests will be adequately safeguarded. It is understood that France is morally pledged, subject to the surrender of the international servitudes, to the policy of the "open door" in the French protectorate, namely, commercial, economic and industrial equality for all the allied powers who were signatories to the Act of Algeciras.

It is expected that a British commercial attaché may be shortly appointed to Morocco, and that the consignment at the port of Casablanca, due mainly to the inadequate lighters and cranes, will be relieved by action which is now being taken by the French authorities. The steamer services between Great Britain and Morocco are being steadily added to, despite the somewhat unfavorable trade conditions which have prevailed for some little time in this North African country. The export of wheat, barley, maize and millet is still controlled by the French Government, but partial exports of barley and maize have been permitted.

It is hoped to establish and maintain British schools in Morocco, but no action can be taken before it has been ascertained what support can be looked for from the government. British chambers of commerce are being established in various ports and a sports club has been created close to Tangier.

## NEW SOUTH WALES TO DEMAND CIVIC REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A strong movement, under the presidency of Walter Kepp, a Sydney merchant, is being inaugurated to demand civic reform in New South Wales. The promoters declare that through the apathy of ratepayers and other qualified voters, the executive of the Australian Labor Party has been allowed to take charge of civic affairs.

It is asserted that various enterprises, involving great expenditures, have been sanctioned and civic revenue, instead of providing for needed works, such as keeping the city clean and sanitary, has been largely expended in making costly concessions to Labor. The "reformers" are the more indignant because the Labor aldermen only have a majority of one. The "last straw" was the action of the Australian Labor Party executive in calling for applications for election to the position of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Only Labor aldermen were eligible. By virtue of their majority of one, the Labor representatives in the council can elect whom they please.

Unfortunately and unwisely, the railway line running from the Upper Sava Valley to the sea is taken from the Slavs, for, whatever arrangements are concluded, friction is almost certain to result and traffic to Flume

is passed over by the full customs charges. Refunds in such cases will be difficult to claim.

The position, however, of importers

## RESULTS GAINED BY TREATY OF RAPALLO

Jugo-Slavs and Italians Have Now Reached Agreement Which, Though by No Means Ideal, Is Possibly Best Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

LONDON, England—The signature of the Treaty of Rapallo in November last, and its subsequent ratification by the Italian Parliament, has brought to a timely close the long-drawn-out negotiations concerning what is commonly referred to as the "Question of the Adriatic," declares W. Crawford Price. This was the most difficult and acute of the problems left unresolved by the Paris Conference; difficult in that it demanded the reconciliation of the conflicting claims of two members of the Grand Alliance, and acute because it held the germs of a future breach of the peace of Europe.

The Adriatic negotiations have already been fully covered in The Christian Science Monitor up to the date of President Wilson's famous "bombshell," which shattered the unworkable pact made by Great Britain, France and Italy in London and left to the two parties intimately concerned the task of proceeding by direct conversations. That this was the best agreement now reached and which, though by no means ideal, is possibly the best available solution.

## Disputes Narrowed Down

Meantime, the disappearance of President Wilson from the arena of international politics and the internal troubles of Italy caused both the Jugo-Slav and Italian governments to moderate their pretensions—the former most considerably. The first meeting took place in May, when there is reason to believe that the dispute was narrowed down to a few points. John Giolitti then assumed office, and, forced by a wave of nationalism, his attitude stiffened, so that it was not until November 8 that conversations were resumed at the instance of the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, when Count Sforza and Mr. Bonomi met both Dr. Milenko Vesnitch and Dr. Anthony Trumbich in the commune of Rapallo.

The Jugo-Slavs succeeded in obtaining two concessions in the drawings of the continental frontier—one near Ljubljana, necessary for the defense of Ljubljana (Lyubljana), and the other in the south—but they gave way, as was perhaps inevitable, in other directions and the treaty was signed on November 12. The document naturally lays down the frontiers and makes arrangements for their delimitation, and, as to the points most interesting to the outside world, records the following decisions: Zara with three adjacent communes is "to form part of the Kingdom of Italy"; the islands of Cherso, Lussin, Lagosta and Pelagosa likewise become the territorial possessions of Italy; Flume is to be a free state in perpetuity, and to the frontiers of the existing corpus separatum there is added a narrow strip of territory reaching to Mattuglie (part of the "corridor" to which President Wilson objected) this strip insuring continuity between Italy and the Free State of Flume.

## Terms of Treaty, Harsh

Generally speaking, the terms of the treaty are unfavorable to Jugo-Slavia, the continental frontier in particular being more harsh even than that drawn in Paris during the January negotiations. The modifications made in the "Wilson Line" will leave an additional 500,000 Slovaks in the Italian Kingdom, who will supply a sure found of trouble unless they are very sympathetically handled by their new rulers.

Unfortunately and unwisely, the railway line running from the Upper Sava Valley to the sea is taken from the Slavs, for, whatever arrangements are concluded, friction is almost certain to result and traffic to Flume is passed over by the full customs charges. Refunds in such cases will be difficult to claim.

The position, however, of importers

is impeded by the arrangement. Slavonia now forms a comparatively narrow salient wedged in between Austria and Italy—a situation not without its future dangers, particularly if the former country is eventually joined to Germany.

## Difficulties Overcome

The salvation of the Flume settlement lies in the apparent exclusion from the corpus separatum of Shabak with its port of Baros. Baros was originally built for the Croatian timber trade, and not only is it capable of extension, but its possession by Jugo-Slavia will insure the fair treatment of southern Slav commerce at Flume. It will be remembered that the two ports are really one, Flume proper being inhabited mainly by Italians, while the suburbs of Shabak and Baros—separated only by a narrow stream—are almost entirely Slav.

The treaty may or may not settle Italian and Jugo-Slav differences in perpetuity. Suffice it to say that immediate difficulties have been overcome. For the rest, it is of international interest to note that the direct road to Trieste is now entirely in Italian hands, so that should the Germans embark on their "stoss-wärts" southern trend—at some later date (as it is not impossible, since the "drang nach ostern"—eastern movement—is now effectually barred) they will find the way easier than if the southern Slavs lay across their path.

Instructions have been issued by the customs department that the High Court decision on which import duties are now being collected has been fixed at the rate of exchange on the date on which foreign goods were invoiced.

It is not likely that the government will appeal against the High Court decision.

from the United States and Japan countries in which the exchange is against Australia is very different. Goods bought in America for the equivalent of £100 are now worth \$125, as the American dollar has risen from 4s. to 5s. The customs department has applied to these countries the same practice as in the case of countries where British exchange has appreciated. For example, if the Australian rate of duty on American goods were 40 per cent ad valorem the importer was only called upon to pay \$40. But now, if the High Court judgment be applied to both appreciated and depreciated exchanges, the customs department will collect \$50. In some cases the increased duty would amount to 35 1/2 per cent.

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## EXPLOITING NEW OIL FIELDS IN BULGARIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

LONDON, England—That there are large deposits of oil shale in Bulgaria has been generally known for some time. Owing in a great measure to the increased demand and high prices for oil, as well as its related products, considerable interest has been shown in this commodity, as is evidenced by the fact that quite recently three concessions have been granted for the exploitation of these shale deposits. These concessions are situated in the regions of Sofia, Kustendil, and Vratsa, Stara-Zagora; and Gorna Djoumaya and Philippopolis. While it is understood no actual development work has yet been undertaken, it is considered likely that such work will be commenced in the near future.

It would appear that the shales found in Bulgaria are not inferior in their oil content to those found and exploited in Scotland, where at their best only 12 per cent of crude oil is yielded. It is said that during the war the industry of distilling oil from oil shale reached such a state of perfection in Germany that it was found profitable to distill shales yielding only 5 per cent of crude oil.

At a time like the present, when the use of oil-consuming vessels is increasing throughout the world, and the demand for oil bids fair to exceed the supply, each nation will no doubt make every endeavor to discover and exploit new oil fields. While Bulgaria is unlikely that the oil shale deposits found in that country will prove of considerable importance in the future development of the mineral oil industry there.

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By Eleanor Hallowell Abbott

Take a girl from the West with a desire to know Society; dress her in another woman's gowns; and see what happens, in

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By Josephine Dashiell Bacon

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The Heart That Understands  
By Edith Barnard Delano

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By E. Phillips Oppenheim

Out of the Fog  
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Let The Journal recommend *Cooking Apples in a French Home*—some recipes directly from France; and *Old Richmond Cookery*—some of the good things Virginians ate "befo' de wah."

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And the kiddies will revel in Harrison Cady's page of colored cut-outs:

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## SURVEY MADE OF RUSSIAN SITUATION

Though Bolsheviks Seem Victorious, Reversion From Anarchy to Statehood Is Considered to Be Virtually Inevitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England — Though the Bolsheviks seem to have been victorious and the Russian Army defeated and driven from its territory, yet this state of affairs is understood by many to be merely temporary, and the reversion from Bolshevik anarchy to Russian statehood inevitable. The past year has been perhaps the most tragic in the whole history of Russia—the Russia that is in the clutches of Bolshevism as well as the Russia that is struggling against that regime. This is clearly brought out in a review of the year published by the "New Russia" in the last issue previous to the discontinuance of that periodical.

The Siberian center of the national struggle against Bolshevism, represented by Admiral Kolchak, was broken toward the end of 1919. The Russian leader and his Home Minister were treacherously murdered by the Bolsheviks. Soon after this tragedy there appeared signs of a turn of military fortune in the south of Russia, where General Denikin's army was fighting the Bolsheviks. On March 27, 1920, Novorossiysk, the last stronghold of the Russian volunteer army, was captured. Then began the nightmare of the evacuation, the remnant of 40,000 of Denikin's army retreating to the Crimea, where a base had been prepared.

### British Advice Not Taken

General Denikin, who, by his recognition of Admiral Kolchak, was considered to have shown himself devoid of any personal ambition or love of power, anxious to avert the consequences of the growing distrust of him in his army, voluntarily transferred the military command to General Wrangel, in whom the volunteers placed implicit trust. On April 17, General Denikin arrived in London.

General Wrangel did not take the advice of the British Government and enter into negotiations with the Bolsheviks. Instead, he started, in June, an offensive for the liberation of the fertile regions of the Province of Taurida, beyond the Crimean Peninsula. The lack of success was due in part. It is considered, to General Wrangel's faulty internal policy, and also to his international policy toward Russia.

The decisions of the second peace conference in Paris were not favorable to national Russia. On January 17, the Supreme Council recognized the "sovereign" independence of Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia, and the famous decision to trade with the Soviet through the cooperatives was adopted on January 17. Also, the British squadron was ordered to proceed from Malta to the Black Sea in view of the menace of the Red Army moving in the direction of Persia, India and China.

### Former Policy Rescinded

Though the policy of supporting Kolchak and Denikin should have extended, formally, to March, 1920, the decision of the Supreme Council of January 17 made it clear that the policy of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Clements had been defeated. On January 21 Mr. Lloyd George explained to the Polish Foreign Minister that Poland must likewise entertain no hopes for support, and must make peace with the Bolsheviks. In his important speech in the House of February 10 the British Prime Minister renounced the policy of supporting General Denikin and General Judenich, whose failure he attributed to their internal policy, using his argument of "the bulging corn bins of Russia." In the early part of April offers of mediation between the Russian Army and the Bolsheviks were made by Great Britain, both to General Wrangel and to the Bolsheviks, but they were unsuccessful.

Attention was next drawn to the Poles and their offensive, and, as a result, there was the effort to arrange the London Conference, at which the Bolsheviks, Poland and other border states were to be represented. The Bolsheviks refused to come to London, and the entire scheme fell through. From that time the attitude of Great Britain towards General Wrangel was one of formal neutrality. In France, on the contrary, Wrangel's ministers negotiated for the recognition of his government. France's demands—the recognition of Russia's debts—was immediately complied with.

### France's Attitude Changes

During August the United States of America clearly stated their view of the situation, reprobating all understanding with the Bolsheviks, and maintaining that the unity of Russia should not be impaired. The United States Government confirmed, "in their high character, and in their future," that the attitude of France toward Wrangel also changed, partly owing to the latter's internal policy, and also to the change of ministry in France.

The loss of the last inch of territory which was in the hands of the Russian National forces has brought about a fundamental change in the condition of the anti-Bolshevik front. The basic idea of the continuation of the struggle against the Bolsheviks remains, naturally, unimpaired. A point to be decided is whether the methods to be applied should be those that have been used before, and also what is the part to be played by General Wrangel's army in the future.

The French Government has already decided to reorganize that army, but

at the same time, the position of General Wrangel and his ministers is considerably altered. The extremely complicated question arises of the creation on European territory of a body which would unite the Russian elements and be sufficiently authoritative from the European standpoint as well as within the Russia suffering under the Bolshevik yoke.

### AUSTRALIAN CONCERN OVER BASIC WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In Sydney the publication of the recommendations of the Federal Wage Commission, which were recently published in The Christian Science Monitor, caused general consternation. William Brooks, president of the Employers' Federation, said that the commission had been instructed to ascertain the cost of maintaining a husband, wife, and three children in a state of reasonable comfort. This, of course, was very vague, and was bound to lead to a finding which ignored economic and industrial conditions. "I would like to say," declared Mr. Brooks, "that, at the first announcement by the federal government of this proposed commission, strong representations were made to the Prime Minister by deputations of employers in every state in the Commonwealth, and it was pointed out that the scope of the commission and the basis upon which the members had to arrive at their conclusions were entirely wrong, and were bound to lead to trouble. It was pointed out that a finding based upon the cost of maintenance of a husband, wife, and three children would be a finding on a false basis, and that the application of the finding would condemn the country to the maintenance of 500,000 wives and 1,250,000 children who did not exist.

"By the declaration of the Board of Trade in this State, in October, 1919, the amount required for the maintenance of a husband, wife and two children was £23 17s. A year later the Board of Trade declared the living wage in New South Wales to be £4 5s. Can any reasonable person assume that there are any conditions existing which necessitate an increase of 22s per week on that finding of the Board of Trade last month? It is hardly necessary to point out that the application of such a high basic wage would necessitate the payment of very large additional sums in the skilled trades. It is also apparent that the inflation of wages to the extent proposed would result in still further enormous increases in the cost of living. The addition to the wages bill of the Commonwealth that would result from the universal application of this finding would be in the region of £100,000,000 per annum—and this would be on top of the £100,000,000 which has been added to the wages bill of the Commonwealth since 1914."

### LEAGUE TO CONFER ON TRANSPORT QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—In accordance with decision of the Assembly, the secretary-general of the League of Nations has recently arranged for a general conference on communications and transit, to be held in Barcelona toward the end of February.

This conference, called together by virtue of Article 23 of the Covenant prescribing freedom of transit and communications, will, in the first place, be analogous as regards questions of transport to the Brussels Financial Conference in financial matters. It will investigate the present condition of passenger and goods traffic by rail, by sea, and on inland waterways, and will suggest measures to the governments concerned, advising them as soon as possible how to improve the methods of transport. The conference will, moreover, be entrusted with the task of working out an international régime for waterways and railways such as is provided for in the Covenant and in various articles of the Peace Treaty, and is recognized today as being essential to the normal resumption of trade and the economic recovery of the world.

The conference will finally study the draft constitution for international ports drawn up by the Provisional Transit Commission of the League, which met last winter at Paris under the chairmanship of Mr. Claville, former Minister of Public Works. It will set up a consultative technical commission on communications and transport, which will form part, in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly, of the organs of the League, and will continually carry out the decisions reached at the conference. All the members of the League of Nations have been invited to the conference, as have the United States of America and the states, such as the Balkan states, that the Assembly allowed to enter the technical organizations of the League. All the recognized governments have been informed of the preliminary work done in this matter.

The Council of the League of Nations, taking example from the Brussels Conference, has decided already to appoint the organizing committee of this conference. The chairman of the conference has been entrusted to M. G. Hanotaux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of France and rapporteur-general of the committee of technical organizations of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

DANISH PAYMENT TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Reparations Commission has fixed at 65,000,000 gold marks the sum to be paid by Denmark, in accordance with the clause of the Versailles Treaty providing for the retrocession of Schleswig by Germany. This sum was paid to the commission on December 25, and has been carried to the credit of the German Government on account of the sum payable in respect of reparations.

## BRITISH PLANS FOR AIDING UNEMPLOYED

Solution Said to Lie in Granting Credits to Start Other Countries Trading and Give Work to the British Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—How to deal most effectively with the vital question of unemployment in Great Britain has been the problem for which many leading men, in both private and public life, have been endeavoring to find a satisfactory solution.

The government's scheme for the entry of 50,000 former service men into the building trades union is looked upon by a highly placed authority as but one step in the right direction. The British Government, it is stated, is determined that the requisite dwelling houses shall be provided and that former service men who are at present unemployed shall have an opportunity of working on their erection. The building trade unions, however, it is stated, are adopting a selfish and wholly erroneous argument that if 50,000 men are to enter the building trade then unemployment will be the fate of the fully qualified and unqualified builders alike.

### Dilution Proposed

It was pointed out to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview with a highly placed official that the government's scheme proposes that dilution shall extend over three years, and even at the builders' estimate half a million houses are required. Adoption of the government's scheme for greatly increased building would, it was stated, favorably affect many other trades such as painters, glaziers, carpenters, slaters and iron workers, besides assisting to overcome the present stagnation amongst the furniture makers, textile workers, and carpet manufacturers. The building trade in fact is the key industry to many other home industries.

A further plan of the government, it was stated, is to build arterial roads from one city to another (from London it is proposed to build four running north, south, east and west) which will tend to absorb another class of unemployed. The government has also decided to waive a clause in the unemployed insurance act so that relief is payable at once instead of after being four weeks out of employment.

### Production Only Solution

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was further informed that all these schemes including the establishment of a central committee with the authority to dispose of £1,000,000 in relief works other than roads and housing, are but touching on the fringe of the unemployment problem. Finding work for totally unemployed is considered far less serious than finding full-time employment for all the industries that are at present working only a fraction of the week.

Greater production is held to be the only solution of this vast and vital problem affecting industrial centers, and greater production can only be come possible when warehouses at present are already congested are relieved by finding markets for their contents. Central Europe can clear English warehouses, it was pointed out, but they cannot pay for the goods, therefore they must be given credit.

### Unemployment's Burden

The key to the whole situation is said to lie in the immediate establishment of some form of international credit whereby other countries can purchase goods they so sadly stand in need of. The attention of leading bankers of Great Britain has already been directed by the government to the urgent necessity for finding some solution along these lines, not only with the view to relieving the situation at home but also to assist in relieving the state of terrible depression in other countries, where unemployment is said to be far worse than in England.

In conclusion the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Central Europe must be enabled to buy and that could only be done by establishing huge credits with or without government assistance. "I am convinced," the informant stated, "that by this means alone, can the government adequately deal with and relieve the present burden of unemployment."

### AIRCRAFT TO FIND FISH SHOALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Fishery Board for Scotland is in communication with the British Air Ministry to have practical tests made next summer on the Scottish coast as to the utility, or otherwise, of aircraft in detecting shoals of fish. It is ex-

pected that the necessary permission will be granted, and the fishing industry, which has suffered not a little by the withdrawal of the government guarantees in regard to herring, will watch with great interest the result of the proposed experiments. The plan is that the search for fish should be carried through by the aeroplanes or airships in the course of their ordinary operative exercises; if that were done no additional expense to the state would be incurred. The success of such experiments in other parts of the world, and particularly on the east and west seaboards of the United States of America, where material assistance is said to have been given in locating fish shoals from the air, has led to the request being made to the Air Ministry. The innovation contains obvious possibilities for Scottish fishermen, and its development is awaited with interest.

## IRISH CREAMERIES INQUIRY IS URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—It is now definitely established that the number of creameries destroyed from April 9 to November 27, 1920, by armed forces of the Crown, is 42 and the damage is estimated at £250,000 to £300,000, while the disturbance to annual trade is quoted at over £1,000,000. In every case direct evidence, collected by the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, is stated to prove conclusively that these outrages were committed by uniformed men in the employ of the British Government. In two instances, namely, the destruction of the Newport and Ballyacalligott Creameries, it was stated by the authorities that the soldiers fired upon in the first case, and ambushed in the second. As the result of the closest investigation on the part of Sir Horace Plunkett and others, such charges have been proved to be without foundation.

The Chief Secretary recently stated in Parliament that the creameries were "centers of revolutionary propaganda." On the other hand the Irish Agricultural Organization Society charges certain unknown agents of the Crown with indiscriminate burning and wrecking of their creameries, and George Russell ("A. E.") appears in the Irish Homestead, in the name of his society, for a full investigation into the whole matter. The government, he says, "stands charged through the acts of its agents with arson, wrecking of property and the ill-treatment of Irish citizens without due trial by processes of law." It shrinks, however, from publicity and denies open inquiry.

Mr. Russell asks are the leaders of the cooperative movement in Ireland Sir Horace Plunkett, Lord Montagu, the Rev. Thomas Finlay and R. A. Anderson—likely to make irresponsible or unfounded accusations, and adds, "they are men of honor with a knowledge of Ireland a thousand times greater than the Chief Secretary could possibly have, a knowledge gained by lives of philanthropic work.

When such men ask for open inquiry, public opinion in Great Britain, if there be any sense of justice there, would insist on this being granted. It cannot allow the fountain of justice to lie under the imputation of being fowled."

### RECONSTRUCTION IN EDUCATION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Institutions of learning pay more attention to the "go out and get 'em" spirit than to the development of the democratic and cooperative elements in the human nature of youth, according to Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, director of the Hudson Guild, New York, in addressing the Twentieth Century Club on "Trying to Get at the Bottom of Reconstruction." Unless present day methods in schools are reconstructed, he said, not by the introduction of new ones, but by the strengthening of the old, "you will never get good citizens out of them."

Dr. Elliott said that in his belief there could be no real reconstruction until there is first a reconstruction in the home, in education and in business.

As to reconstruction in business he urged more cooperation in buying and selling and asserted that the United States is the least cooperative country in the world.

### Our February Furniture Sale

Is Now In Full Swing

There are hundreds of splendid reductions on all kinds of Home Furnishings—we purchased goods at lower prices than for years past—and in every instance only standard, high quality was purchased!

Priced 39.75 to 165.00

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## MARSHAL PILSUDSKI WILL GO TO PARIS

Western Europe Will Then Come Into Direct Contact With the President Who Represents the Polish Nation at Its Best

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VARSAW, Poland—The invitation was extended to Marshal Pilsudski, the chief of the Polish state, to visit Paris has not only a significance as an act of courtesy but also a distinctly political bearing. In a personal understanding many matters which are not yet clear can be explained, and above all it is satisfactory that western Europe will come into direct contact with the man who represents the Polish nation at its best.

That Poland is able to take its rightful place among European states, that she has not fallen into a state of anarchy like Russia, she owes directly to Marshal Pilsudski, who in the darkest days of oppression carried high the banner of national liberty, who believed in Poland's regeneration when the whole world regarded the idea of Polish independence as an idle dream. The marshal is the man who in the teeth of the opposition not only of the enemy, but of all the so-called sober-minded people of his own nation began to form the nucleus of the Polish army. He suffered imprisonment, continual danger, exile, scorn and contempt, always with the same firm faith in the future and he has lived to see his dream realized.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## BRITAIN'S EXPORT TRADE CREDIT PLAN

Sir Edward Mountain's Scheme to Aid Business Generally Is Discussed at London Board of Trade Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Mountain export credit scheme by which Sir Edward Mountain, prominent insurance authority, and other prominent figures engaged in insurance and banking hope to assist European countries to buy British manufactured goods and thereby decrease unemployment in Great Britain still hangs fire. Sir Edward informs The Christian Science Monitor representative that an important conference was held at the Board of Trade this week under the presidency of Sir Robert Horne, at which prominent bankers and insurance officials were present, but no definite result has yet been arrived at. Sir Edward believes that private concerns could act much more effectively than the government even with \$13,000,000, which is but half the amount already voted by Parliament under overseas trade (credited insurance) act. He maintains that whatever sum is devoted to the purpose could be turned over much more rapidly if it were handled by private firms, and his views have been publicly endorsed both by the grand council of the federation of British industries and by J. H. Thomas, Labor leader, who returns from Czechoslovakia convinced of the necessity for immediate establishment of trade credits for southeastern Europe.

Exactly what happened at the Board of Trade this week when credits were discussed is not clear but Sir Edward himself was not present. The Christian Science Monitor is informed, however, that insurance interests are still unwilling to accept any risk but insist on the government underwriting the whole of the amount.

Thirteen millions, it is admitted by Sir Edward, is not enough for the purpose in view, but it would be welcomed as a start for its effect would be cumulative. Sir Edward has as yet done nothing but sketch broad outlines of the scheme for he deems it wiser to leave details to the committee which is understood to have been formed at the Board of Trade meeting.

In outline Sir Edward urges the formation of a syndicate of the wealthiest banker and insurance companies, that is, a committee representing each of these institutions. This syndicate would require government support because it could not risk possible seizure of a country by the Bolsheviks with consequent repudiation of debts or further inflation of currency by unrestricted issue of paper money.

With the government backing to the extent asked for the committee could meet leading bankers of countries with which it was proposed to trade, with a view to the formation of similar syndicates in those territories which would guarantee credits of their own merchants and give any other security that could be obtained. The British syndicate, having completed its machinery, would guarantee British merchants that their bills would be met by issuing an insurance policy at a reasonable premium. That, it is contended, would start trade going, relieve merchants of surplus stocks, commence financial cure for unemployment, and would also improve currency.

A statement issued by the Board of Trade shows the extent to which advances have actually been made in respect of trade with the Baltic states and southeastern Europe under the Overseas Trade (credit and insurance) Act of 1920, as the total sum of £137,784 advanced against £1,400,034 sanctioned.

## MONEY OFFERED TO NEW ENGLAND LINES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Formation of a pool to give New England railroads \$15,000,000 to tide them over a period of 13 months, dating from the first of the year, in lieu of the proposed revision of joint freight rates with carriers west of the Hudson River, probably will be authorized at a meeting of trunk lines executive in New York today.

The offer was made to the New England lines in conference here last week, and accepted by a majority of the presidents at the meeting. E. J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; alone was loath to accept the offer, but said he would consult his board of directors. It is understood that if the offer is accepted the case now before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be withdrawn, and the joint rate divisions will remain as they now are. If New England lines are unable to effect an economic readjustment in the year they may bring a rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission and obtain the needed \$27,000,000 a year revenue in that manner.

## BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany—A statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany as of January 22 (figures in marks and last 000 omitted) follows:

Jan. 22	Jan. 15	
Total coin & bullion	1,082,208	1,097,946
Gold	1,081,627	1,091,525
Treasury notes	22,658,471	22,064,029
Notes of other banks	2,405	2,342
Bills discounted	48,490,238	53,791,365
Advances	6,420	12,067
Deposits	37,219	15,116
Other assets	5,650,611	5,755,097
Notes circ.	60,012,450	60,556,702
Deposits	11,424,551	13,537,182
Other liabilities	3,856,523	3,968,885

## FINANCIAL NOTES

A new bank of considerable importance began active operations in Amsterdam January 21, being an adjunct of large Vienna banking houses with important Dutch connections. The capital stock of \$5,000,000 florins, of which 3,000,000 florins is fully paid up, has been subscribed.

The General Electric Company has reduced wages of 20,000 workers 10 to 15 per cent, to take effect February 1, according to official announcement from Schenectady.

American exchange at Amsterdam has dropped to \$2.98-\$2.99 as compared with \$3.30 two months ago.

A London cable says the Australian Commonwealth Government is arranging an issue there of £2,000,000 6 per cent bonds at 95, redeemable in 1941.

President S. M. Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive Works has predicted a building boom which will bring business on a large scale to railroads.

Steel men have partly corroborated the reports that Germany is endeavoring to sell her steel products in the United States, in so far as they concerned specialty products, such as high-speed tool steel, etc., at prices below domestic quotations, but consider it doubtful if Germany will offer, for a long time, any heavy tonnage, owing to her very urgent needs at home.

## REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The report and accounts of the British South Africa Company for the year ended March 31, 1920, show a surplus on administrative accounts in Rhodesia of £103,000, compared with a deficit of £25,000 in the previous year, and for northern Rhodesia a surplus of £47,000, compared with a previous deficit of £49,000.

The commercial accounts show an excess of revenue over expenditure of £229,000. The company's resources in cash and first-class securities at March 31, 1920, approximate £1,785,000.

The board refers to the great improvement in the future outlook of Rhodesia, especially as regards agricultural products, owing to the world demand for food, and it also takes a sanguine view of the prospects of the company's own estates and undertakings, especially in ranches and citrus estates. The report mentions in the former connection the expansion in the export trade and in the meat trade with the Union.

## CALL MONEY UP IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market was dull yesterday and the changes were narrow except in a few instances. American Smelting advanced nearly four points and stabilized the other metals. However, call money rose to 8 per cent and caused recessions. The close was heavy. The total shares turned over was 479,000.

Quotations at the close were: Steel 82%, off 1/2; Studebaker 37%, off 1%; Mexican Petroleum 153%, up 1/2; American Smelting 43%, up 3/4; Asphalt 69%, up 1%.

Cables from Cuba state that the moratorium has been extended to June 14, as follows: Merchants will pay on obligations contracted before October 1, 1920, 15 per cent on February 14; 25 per cent March 16; 25 per cent April 18, and 35 per cent May 15. Banks will pay 15 per cent February 14; 15 per cent March 16; 20 per cent April 15; 25 per cent May 15 and 25 per cent June 14.

## MAPLE SUGAR TRADE IN EASTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Approximately 20,000,000 pounds of maple sugar and syrup are produced in eastern Canada annually, according to official statistics just issued. Of this quantity more than two-thirds is produced in the Province of Quebec, while the Province of Ontario is reported to be responsible for 5,000,000 pounds. The Maritime Provinces produce 500,000 pounds annually, but the production of the other provinces is practically nil. It is estimated that the value of the yearly manufacture of sugar and syrup is approximately \$2,000,000, and that 50,000 people are employed in the industry at the height of the season.

## GREATER STABILITY IN LONDON MARKET

London, England—Greater stability was noted in securities on stock exchange yesterday, although trading was small.

Gilt-edged investment issues and allied loans were firm on the satisfactory termination of the meeting of the Supreme Allied Council at Paris.

The feeling in industry was more hopeful, the latest speeches by bankers being interpreted as foreshadowing definitely cheaper rates for money. Hudson's Bay was 6 1/16.

Debtors in the oil group were professional and changes were inclined to sag.

## OIL PRICE REDUCTIONS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Joseph Seay Agency announces a reduction of 50 cents a barrel for Pennsylvania crude oil and 25 cents for Cabell, Somerset Light, and Ragland. The prices now are: Pennsylvania 55, Cabell \$3.71, Somerset Light \$3.74, Somerset \$3.50, and Ragland \$1.75.

## PACER'S 1233% STOCK DIVIDEND

Morris & Co. Statement Shows Last Year Unprofitable, but Reveals \$37,000,000 of Surplus Transferred to Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The annual report of Morris & Co., packers, shows, among other things, that, while no regular cash dividend was declared for the past year, there has been a stock dividend of 1233 per cent through the transfer of \$37,000,000 of the surplus to capital. That is, the company has increased its capital from \$3,000,000 to \$40,000,000, carried by distributing nine shares of the new common and 3 1/3 shares of the preferred among the stockholders of the closed corporation.

Under the new plan there is \$30,000,000 in common stock and \$10,000,000 in 7 per cent preferred, calling for dividends of \$700,000 a year for the preferred, and, in addition, the \$30,000,000 common stock will be paid whatever may be earned and available for that purpose.

Under the old capitalization of \$3,000,000, the 10 per cent dividend, which was the amount paid for 1919, totaled \$300,000. With a small capital and corresponding dividend requirements it allowed greater latitude for building up a surplus, more flexible and less expensive than it can be as a capital.

Practically every year until the reports of the past year came out, the packers have made large profits. Volume Good

Morris & Co. in their financial report for the year ending October 30, 1920, confirm the poor results of the packing-house industries for the past year, in that their surplus has decreased during the period \$2,900,000. Their volume of sales is quite satisfactory, compared with previous years; inventories have been priced at the market; cash in the bank is over \$4,000,000 and their quick liabilities, including their acceptance drafts against export shipments, are about \$20,000,000. As their quick assets amount to over \$60,000,000, the ratio is about three to one, which, under present-day conditions, is very satisfactory indeed.

## ASSETS

Packing house	real est. bldgs.	Oct. 30, '20	Nov. 1, '19
real est. and machy.	\$33,174,237.67	\$30,246,619.07	
Branch markets			
real est. and buildings	5,340,555.74	4,890,601.83	
Car equipment	5,768,552.32	5,784,384.23	
Cash in banks			
on hand	4,571,927.40	7,482,308.43	
Inventory			
matr. & sup.	30,624,015.61	35,985,998.51	
bonds & stocks	11,673,825.13	8,675,953.12	
Accts receivable	23,881,462.52	21,417,597.42	
Bills receivable	8,409.80	12,112.58	
Total	\$116,843,021.19	\$114,001,575.53	

## LIABILITIES

Cap stock com.	\$30,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
do pref.	10,000,000.00	.....
15-yr gold nts.	15,000,000.00	.....
Bonds payable	17,850,000.00	16,750,000.00
Bills payable	12,264,253.49	23,971,619.05
Accts shipments	5,500,000.00	.....
Accts payable & payables	1,921,322.72	3,608,829.99
Bond int accrd	464,100.00	260,750.00
Int for depreciation, etc.	9,468,547.78	11,182,807.47
Surplus	13,271,796.20	53,227,505.65
Total	\$116,843,021.19	\$114,001,575.53

## SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Surp at begin. of year	\$53,227,505.65	\$52,825,863.70
Net profits	4,270,978.80	6,845,471.94
	537,498,102.45	559,669,355.64

## EXPENDITURE

Int on bonds	\$782,256.00	\$575,750.00
Admns exp.	2,733,292.39	2,047,626.65
money, taxes, insurance, etc.	3,650,644.85	3,515,453.34

Surplus at end of year	\$13,271,796.20	\$53,227,505.65
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## Report to Stockholders

The report of the stockholders made by Mr. Nelson Morris, chairman of the board, was as follows:

"The year just ending has been a very unprofitable one in both the livestock and packing business. During the year, in accordance with our usual custom of carrying all our products on the market, we cut our inventory values nearly in half and this, coupled with the demobilization of foreign exchange, has made it impossible for us to show a profit for the year."

"The increase in packing house and branch market investments represents actual expenditures made during the year. It was also considered advisable to place permanently in the fixed capital of the business a large part of the earnings which have accumulated during the many years of our very conservative dividend policy, and \$37,000,000 was therefore transferred from the surplus to the capital account. No cash dividends have paid."

"While I do not look for any decided boom this coming year, there is no doubt the 'corner has been turned' and that our business should improve from now on."

Dividends in recent years have been paid annually on July 1 by Morris & Co. as follows: 1909, 15 per cent; 1910, 14 1/2 per cent; 1911 and 1912, 6 per cent each; 1913, 12 per cent; 1914, 15 per cent; 1915, 25 per cent; 1916, 32 1/2 per cent; 1917, 5 per cent, including a special Red Cross dividend of 1 per cent, declared in June, 1917, 1918 and 1919, 10 per cent each."

"Senior Mitre praised the efforts of the chamber to prevent passage of the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill by the United States Congress."

## BRITISH TRADE BODY IN DENMARK

Copenhagen Considered as Transhipment Point Between England and Baltic Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Sir Charles Sykes, M.P., with the British Trade Delegation, arrived in Copenhagen on January 7, and is staying at the Hotel d'Angleterre. The chairman of the Danish Wholesale Merchants Society informed the "Politiken" that a special sub-committee had been appointed to negotiate with the delegation. They understood that the delegation desired to investigate the possibilities of Copenhagen as a center for trans-shipment between Great Britain and the Baltic ports, and that the delegation was not connected with the sale of British goods in Denmark.

The chairman believed that Copenhagen with its extensive harbor was able to satisfy all reasonable demands in connection with trans-shipment. All that was necessary was the establishment of regular freight routes.

It is coming to be realized how low

## PRICE MANEUVERING IN COTTON GOODS

Buyers Are Cautious and Reluctant to Follow Quotations That Start Upward When Orders Appear on the Increase

Special

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EFFECTIVE PLAN  
FOR OCEAN RACE

King Albert's Offer of Cup for  
Trans-Atlantic Race Considered a Valuable Contribution  
Toward International Amity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—King Albert of Belgium offered a cup for the trans-Atlantic race to decide the sailing championship of the seas chiefly because he wished to make a valuable contribution toward international amity. He realizes the extent to which such an international sporting event can spread understanding and good will among the nations. He has witnessed the effective manner in which the America's Cup races have promoted friendship between Great Britain and the United States. And by providing an impetus for an international race with scarcely no restrictions he signifies his hope that the most valuable result of such a contest will be an increased amity among all the nations which take part.

This view of the announcement of the King's offer was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Pierre Mall, Belgian consul here, at whose office entries for the race will be received. Asked whether the King's chief purpose was not to promote international amity, Mr. Mall replied: "You are quite right. The King wishes to do what he can to further international friendship. His visit in your country convinced him that the more different peoples see and know of each other the longer they will refrain from fighting each other. When mutual understanding is promoted, through sporting events as well as through other channels, for a century, then the possibility of war between such friendly nations is unthinkable. Your paper surely understands that. We see the necessity of heightening reciprocal interest among the nations as a world community, and the trans-Atlantic race will surely contribute vitally to this end."

Mr. Mall said that all nations were eligible to enter this race. "Do you mean," he was asked, "that a German yacht might be entered?" "Oh," he replied, "there you ask me a difficult question. I don't know about that. Anyway, I don't think the Germans will have enough money to do much yachting on a trans-Atlantic scale."

Mr. Mall added that an inquiry had already been received as to whether a Canadian entry would be acceptable, to which the reply, obviously, was, most assuredly yes. No formal entries had been received yesterday, although some were expected shortly.

Yachtingmen agree that the race will in fact decide the yachting championship of the seas. For years the America's Cup has been regarded as emblematic of that championship; but when the first yacht matches at Ostend next summer, the King Albert Cup will have become the supreme symbol of sea sailing excellence, and the America's Cup will remain what it has been for a long time, the symbol of supremacy among racing shells.

The trans-Atlantic race is in fact an expression of the conviction among yachtingmen that the America's Cup races off Sandy Hook have not, for many years, been more than a test between shells designed and constructed only for racing in comfortable weather with the protection of a safe harbor close by.

There have been, of course, America's Cup races which defied strong wind and heavy wave; and there have been spurts that snapped and stayed that parted under the strain of something more combative than smooth sailing. But of late years the snapping and the parting has been caused by delicacy of construction rather than by severity of weather. When the Resolute, present holder of the "championship of the seas" cup, limped home, in her first race against Sir Thomas Lipton's fourth Shamrock last summer, with her top rigging hanging helpless, no one could claim that wind and wave were too boisterous for a yacht more sturdy than a shell. And when another race was postponed because both Resolute and Shamrock floated for home before a strong breeze that would have made fine sailing for craft of any seaworthiness at all, it was quite plain that the day when the America's Cup could be considered truly emblematic of the championship of the seas was definitely done.

The talk among the yachting and newspaper writers on the way back to New York that day was the culmination of many arguments as to the desirability of some one coming forward with a definite impetus toward a race that would be a real test of stamina as well as speed at sea. All through the Resolute-Shamrock series, both shells were being chased home by a stiff breeze, and when they were playing battleship and shuttlecock with catnip breezes, there had been an ever growing conviction that this, after all, was mere child's play, and that a craft which excelled its opponent under such conditions of construction and handicapping could not rightly be called a sea champion.

It would not be far from the truth to say that the Belgian King's offer comes as the result of this conviction. Several of the newspaper writers and yachtingmen, who took part in the discussions aboard Sir Thomas Lipton's chartered yacht Victoria and aboard the United States destroyer *Severn*, are closely interested in the new cup announcement and were interested in it even before it was made. Very likely, too, the news writers will take further part in paving the way for the

appointment of the starting committee provided for under the new cup conditions.

Those conditions throw off nearly all restrictions and permit sailing yachts of all classes, rigs and sizes to participate in this thorough test of seaworthiness and speed. There will be no handicapping whatever. Under the America's Cup conditions handicapping has become such a fine art that several days of exhaustive measurements and minute figuring were necessary to ascertain just how much time the Shamrock must give the Resolute last summer. The new cup will go to the first yacht finishing, regardless of the time she started (except that she must not start before noon of July 4, 10 minutes after the warning gun), and no calculations of time allowance will be necessary. This removes a condition which has been irksome to challengers for the America's Cup, and yachtingmen are agreed that the change is a proper one. For, it is pointed out, in no other class of sport are handicaps used in contests for world championships.

With such yachts as Sir Thomas Lipton's 23-meter Shamrock, the American Atlantic, which won the Kaiser's pewter cup in 1905, His Majesty's Britannia, as types of possible contestants, the reason for yachting enthusiasm over the prospects opened up by King Albert's offer are obvious. The international aspect of the contest, which is open to the world, will make for international amity through good sportsmanship. And for once a real sailing championship of the seas will be determined.

CALIFORNIA TAKES  
TWO GAMES EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The University of California basketball five decisively triumphed over the Oregon Agricultural College quintet in Harmon Gymnasium here Friday and Saturday nights. The Blue and Gold took the first game by a score of 30 to 16 and the second 31 to 10.

California took an early lead in the first game and at no time did the Northerns threaten. At the end of the first half the score was 15 to 9 in favor of the Blue and Gold. The Aggies showed flash of form during the early minutes of the second half, but the Bears quickly broke up their offense after two baskets had been scored.

The second game was a repetition of the first with Oregon on a shorter score. Their best efforts produced only 10 points during the entire game, four of these being scored in the first half. The California defense were more effective in this game.

The outstanding feature of the series was the opposite styles of play employed by the two teams. Oregon used a four-man offense and defense, and consequently when they were working the ball down from the California goal there was no one under the basket and they were forced to shoot from a distance. These long-distance shots were seldom effective, most of the points scored being made on fouls. California, on the contrary, played a good passing game with the men distributed about the court.

A. G. Eggleston, J. P. Symes '21 and C. R. Coop '23 were the stars for the winning team. Eggleston at running guard was effective in scoring long-distance shots and advancing the ball as well as in defensive play. Coop missed but one in 18 throws from foul. He scored his share of field goals and played a fast game in every department. Captain Symes was a capable and experienced leader.

R. B. Stinson '20 for the visitors scored most of the points. Capt. E. C. Arthur '21 and C. W. Hubbard '21 at guard were also individually good, but the group-play that they employ does not seem to be effective against a capable pair of guards. The sum-

marized:

## FIRST GAME

CALIFORNIA OREGON

Cox, H. .... H. Hubbard

Symes, r. .... r. Hubbard

Larkey, O'Neil, c. .... c. Sanders

Eggleston, Ig. .... Ig. Hubbard

Score—University of California, 30; Oregon Agricultural College, 16. Goals from foul—Coop 5; Eggleston 2; Larkey 2; Ig. Arthur 2; Larkey 2 for California; Stinson 2; Arthur 2 for Oregon. Goals from foul—Coop 9 for California; Stinson 6 for Oregon. Referee—E. S. Glenn. Time—Two 20-min. periods.

## SECOND GAME

CALIFORNIA OREGON

Cox, H. .... H. Hubbard, Clough

Symes, Spenc. r. .... r. F. Ross

Larkey, O'Neil, c. .... c. Sanders

Eggleston, Thompson, Ig. .... Ig. Hubbard

Score—University of California, 21; Oregon Agricultural College, 10. Goals from foul—Coop 3; Larkey 2; Eggleston 2; Larkey 2; Spence, Symes, Thompson for California; Arthur, Ross, Sanders, Clough for Oregon. Goals from foul—Coop 7 for California; Stinson 2 for Oregon. Referee—E. S. Glenn. Time—Two 20-min. periods.

## KEALOHA BREAKS RECORD

ADELAIDE, Australia—The world's record for the 100-yard swim was broken here Monday by Warren Kealoha, the Hawaiian star. His time was 52.1-5s. The record for the 100-yard swim, in open water, was 53s., held by D. P. Kahanamoku of Honolulu.

## ANNAPOLIS IS DEFEATED

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Delaware College defeated the United States Naval Academy basketball team here Saturday night 21 to 19. It was the first time in 13 games that the Midshipmen had been defeated.

## CHICAGO SELLS PITCHER

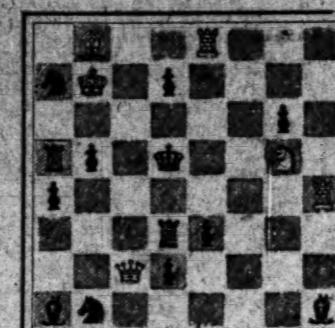
CHICAGO, Illinois—Pitcher Stewart, of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, has been sold to the Sioux City Club of the Western League.

## CHESS

## PROBLEM NO. 281

By Godfrey Heathcote

Black Pieces 13



White Pieces 6

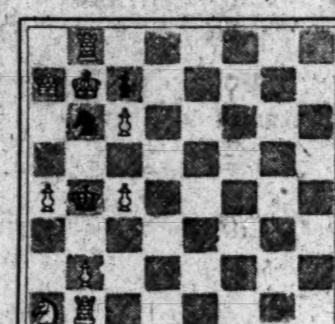
White to play and mate in two

## PROBLEM NO. 282

By D. J. Denamore

Taken from Alaine C. White's recent book

Black Pieces 3



White Pieces 9

White to play and mate in three

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 229. Q-R7

No. 230. 1. Q-B2 KRxQ

2. Kt-K7

3. Kt-B5

4. BxKt

5. PxP

6. Kt-B5

7. Castles

8. Q-Q1

9. K-B5

10. B-K4

11. K-B3

12. Q-K3

13. Castles

14. Q-Q1

15. K-B4

16. Kt-Q2

17. QxP

18. Q-B5

19. Q-K4

20. Kt-K5

21. Kt-B5

22. R-Q

23. RxR

24. K-B5

25. K-B3

26. Q-K3

27. QxQ ch

28. R-K8

29. Kt-K5

30. R-K7

Resigns

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

In the final round of the English County Championship Surrey led Lancashire by 5—3, four games being left for adjudication, with two in favor of Surrey, which should assure them the championship for the second time.

SCORING

SURREY LANCASHIRE

R. P. Mitchell. .... V. L. Waluch.

H. B. Uber. .... E. Spencer.

L. P. Rees. .... E. P. Duff.

A. J. Maas. .... H. Holmes.

G. F. Fuchs. .... T. Kelly.

E. Macdonald. .... E. A. Greig.

F. L. Armstrong. .... C. V. C. Dawborn.

C. V. Cornwall. .... S. Keir.

H. C. Griffiths. .... P. F. Blake.

P. J. Allingham. .... W. Turner.

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## DANGER IS SEEN IN "HYPHENIZATION"

National Director of Americanization for American Legion Criticizes the "Hyphenated" Citizen at Boston Meeting

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that the "hyphenated" American is a danger to the country and that hyphenation must be suppressed, Henry J. Ryan, national director of Americanization for the American Legion, told the first American Congress held under the auspices of the Massachusetts department of the legion that "we must have laws of education and laws of prevention."

"We must distinguish between free speech and prostituted speech," said Mr. Ryan. "We must forbid the preaching or agitating for the forcible overthrow of this government, and we must see that these laws are enforced. If the politicians won't enforce the laws, then the American Legion will take the leadership in seeing that such public officials are removed."

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, in addressing the congress, urged that Americanization work be extended to include the native as well as the alien. "I hope," said the Governor, "that not only will we go forward in bringing the aliens into sympathy with the purposes of our government, but to make sure that all of us come more and more to the support of our institutions, and that we recognize all of our fellowmen and women, whether native or foreign born, as fellow Americans, as neighbors."

Speaking on "The Status of Immigrant Education in Massachusetts Today," John J. Mahoney, state director of Americanization in the Department of Education, said that "we should give up our attitude of superiority, our sacrosanct air toward the new comers to America, an air that we alone have all the Americanism there is and that we are passing it out to them. Education itself, is not sufficient. We must show the foreign born by providing satisfactory industrial conditions, by a spirit of neighborliness, by making no distinction between old Americans and new Americans, by better housing conditions, and by other fundamental constructive work, that we really mean what we say."

An interesting feature of the congress was a demonstration of the result of the instruction given in the United States Army School at Camp Dix, which was made by a squad of soldiers under the command of Major Lents. In explaining the work of the school, which is one of six similar schools in the United States, Major Lents said that soldiers who have been totally unable to speak or write English, are taught the language in the short period of four months. Each member of the squad gave a demonstration of the training received. Only one of the squad was native born all the others representing various nationalities.

### "Hyphenism" Protested

Masonic Organization Will Stand Behind President

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—That the more than 3,000,000 Master Masons throughout the United States will stand firmly together behind the new President of the Republic and against hyphenism and hyphenism was the prevailing tone of the Masonic meeting of the Suburb Grotto. Speakers emphasized the point that interference in the controversy between Great Britain and Ireland is no concern of the United States.

"I prophesy," said James E. Batty, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, "that on March 4, there are 3,000,000 Master Masons in this country who are going to get behind Warren G. Harding and make every effort to carry his spirit of Americanism through, and make him the President that the President of the United States should be."

"When we think that in this country the Sinn Fein movement has gone unrebuked, aided by men in high places, a direct attempt to stir up trouble with Great Britain, I am glad to see a man like Warren Harding, who will say that we are a friendly nation and it is none of our business."

### DAYLIGHT SAVING QUERY TO FARMERS

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Accurate data as to why the farmers oppose daylight saving and information as to how it results in loss or works a hardship on the agricultural man is sought by the Farm Bureau in a questionnaire sent out on the subject. The query asks the farmer to give a detailed account of the effect of the system on business and on the administration of the home, compiling figures on the time said to be lost and approximating it in terms of dollars if possible. This information, it is hoped, will be such as to convince the scheme of daylight saving is unjust to the farmer or to make the issue clearer and remove some of the generalities.

### SMITH-TOWNER BILL SUBJECT OF ATTACK

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Declaring that the Smith-Towner Education Bill, now before Congress, would set up a "Tzar-like" control over the school system, the Rt. Rev. William A. Hickey, Roman Catholic Bishop coadjutor of the diocese of

Providence, vigorously attacked the measure before an audience here, asserting that certain provisions of the bill encroach on the ideals of constitutional United States. The measure, he said, would take the educational control of the child out of the hands of the parents and vest it in one man.

Parents who send their children to parochial schools, Bishop Hickey declared, would have to stand an added burden. Asserting that the bill is un-American and would rob Americans of their freedom, he declared that "when the fathers of the Constitution wrote it out they did not write the control of the schools into the federal government, and they know what they were doing."

### PROHIBITION A BIG AID DURING IDLENESS

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibition has been an important factor in preventing serious distress during the period of unemployment, according to Richard K. Conant, Massachusetts state commissioner of public welfare, who has issued a statement urging cities and towns to organize committees of unemployment for the purpose of formulating a definite program of action, the first step in which will be to provide public work. Such committees, he said, should also secure the cooperation of individuals in providing temporary private work and act as a clearing house for various relief agencies.

"The best remedy for unemployment is employment," said Mr. Conant. "Any public improvement, such as road building, excavating, filling, cutting down trees, which ought to be done and can be financed, should be undertaken now." Other factors than prohibition that have tended to postpone a critical situation, according to Mr. Conant, are that a great many wage earners saved money and have been able to provide at least food and shelter out of their savings and that the moderate weather conditions have enabled a minimum consumption of coal.

### BUSINESS SCHOOLS SAID TO BE GROWING

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Calling attention to the tremendous increase in size of the undergraduate business schools of the United States during the past two years, and to the competition to which these schools are subjecting the older four-year liberal arts course, Wallace Brett Donham, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, says in his annual report that "the future integrity of the old-fashioned college courses depends to an extent little realized" upon graduate schools of business, such as that at Harvard.

Dean Donham stated that the inadequate housing of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, its limited endowment, and its rapid growth will probably make it necessary in the near future to limit the number of students admitted to the school. "The alternative," he continued, "would be a reduction in educational standards. It will be, however, a source of most serious regret if the opportunity here given to college graduates to lessen the difficulties of the transition from college to business must be long denied to any properly prepared candidates."

### EMPLOYERS URGE OPEN SHOP PLAN

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—The open shop was strongly advocated by several speakers before the members of the Manufacturers and Employers Association of San Diego at their annual banquet.

C. A. Fultz, manager of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles, characterized the open shop as an efficient instrument in handling relations between Capital and Labor in a satisfactory and just manner.

"The Labor problem," he said, "has been brought about, to a great extent, by lack of confidence, lack of initiative, and carelessness, aided and abetted by radicals, and the only way we can arrive at a final solution of the problem and attain proper industrial relations is through the open shop, for under that system a man is paid according to his ability, and is not subservient to the so-called 'walking delegate.' When we arrive at the point where what is good for one is good for the other, a splendid thing will have been accomplished."

### DRY ENFORCEMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Enforcement of the state prohibition law in South Dakota showed satisfactory progress, declares the report of John C. Shantz, state sheriff, for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1920. During that period in his department 896 arrests were made by special agents of the department, of whom more than three-fourths have been convicted and their fines paid. In 11 other cases fines were suspended, and in 238 cases no disposition had been made at the time of the report.

The state department met considerable success in checking the activities of the illicit runners and makers of whisky.

PENNSYLVANIA POST ACCEPTED  
NEW YORK, New York—John Martin Thomas, retiring president of Middlebury College, Vermont, has accepted the presidency of Pennsylvania State College, to begin his duties not later than July 1.

## THEATERS

"John Hawthorne"

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There are drawbacks to season programs like that of the Theater Guild, which obligates its directors to make a fixed number of productions each year. At least one of the elected number must apparently be a tragedy upon all the rest. This season "John Hawthorne" is in the one. David Lieblovitz wrote it. George M. Cohen might have. For it is that delightful burlesque of melodrama, "The Tavern," reformed. Mr. Cohen's situations and lines are meant to be funny. Those of Mr. Lieblovitz are not. The sophisticated playgoer can roar almost as many laughs from one as from the other.

From beginning to end the story of John Hawthorne, whose affection for Laura Smart drove him to kill Henry Smart, is a thing of drab dullness, almost repulsive in spots, and with a humor that was written as long-faced seriousness. There is no saving grace even in the reiteration of Laura's attempts to rescue John from atheism. Every one is glad, or should be, when he leaps over the cliff, because every one can then go home; not, however, until after one of those characteristic little theater curtain lines, "Get the horses, Joe."

Little theaters, so-called art theaters, find the going hard, for one reason, because the people in general will not accept pessimism, disaster, the meanness of crimes, small and great, as the only reflections of human activities possessing dramatic significance. Talk is unceasing, at this moment, of certain best selling novels of American life, which presume the same insistence on the failings of things to be a mark of great art. What neither the playwrights, nor the art theaters nor the novelists seem to know is that towns and people are simply not all bad. The significance of the good in human activities will some day be discarded no longer as something out of which fine stage art cannot be fashioned.

Meanwhile, fairish players like those gathered for this "John Hawthorne" will labor under great burdens; a playwright of skill like Philip Moeller will waste his time directing a production of a worthless script; and the spectacle of an audience laughing in the wrong place will disgrace the hallowed precincts of the art theater.

The same theater where, in the evening, no less an inexperient dramatist than Mr. Shaw pulls the strings of his puppets. Mr. Lieblovitz also pulls puppet strings. His framework for them is probably more correctly built than Mr. Shaw's "Heartbreak House." But oh! the difference to the playgoer.

The Neighborhood Playhouse, New York

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Neighborhood Playhouse, versatile little menage that it is, harbored John Galsworthy's "The Mob" every evening of last week save Saturday and Sunday, when it turned from politics and social restlessness to fantasy. A Japanese Noh, do they, in dignified precision, call this playlet translated by the august pen of Ezra Pound. The title of this particular Noh is "Tamura."

A dozen men were seated on the side of the stage, grouped similarly to a jury box, masked, in blue kilimons, with black velvet pointed Punch caps. In the center up-stage were two marionettes who intermittently and respectively beat a tom-tom and whistled upon a flute. From the right, entered the first player. He wore a painted mask and as he glided the tom-tom reverberated his rhythm, and, although he used the gestures that would accompany his speech, one of the chorus on the side did his talking for him.

The second player was introduced and the two characters conversed in pantomime, while their voices came from the direction of the jury box.

The masks were lifelike and more impressive and mobile than grotesque.

The story had to do with the Waki, a pilgrim priest, who, while wandering in front of the Seisui Temple meets the shade of Tamura in the guise of a boy. The Waki asks about the temple and is told how Tamura founded it in honor of Kwanon, the goddess of mercy. He is struck by the beauty of the boy and asks his name. The boy replies mystically and goes away into the temple. The priest prays all night under the cherry blossoms, and as a reward for his devotion Tamura reappears as a warrior. He describes his service to the emperor in driving out evil apparitions and bringing peace. The play ends in a prayer of thanksgiving to Kwanon.

It is all quaint and imaginative; intrinsic qualities of the theater, where what is decorative should have first place. Michio Itow was both the boy and the warrior, his supple body being an excellent instrument of interpretation.

"The Labor problem," he said, "has been brought about, to a great extent, by lack of confidence, lack of initiative, and carelessness, aided and abetted by radicals, and the only way we can arrive at a final solution of the problem and attain proper industrial relations is through the open shop, for under that system a man is paid according to his ability, and is not subservient to the so-called 'walking delegate.' When we arrive at the point where what is good for one is good for the other, a splendid thing will have been accomplished."

ATLANTA CHARITIES REPORT YEAR'S WORK

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Although its income for the year was only \$872,800, the American Rescue Workers Home here, as just announced, supplied 40,555 free meals to impoverished persons and 13,094 nights' lodging. Col. Horace Burton, commandant since October 25, has just filed his report with the State Board of Public Welfare.

Its report of work among Atlanta's unfortunate shows that since Colonel Burton assumed charge 54 children, 59 women, 21 boys and 29 men were given assistance. Fourteen women and 11 children still are at the home. The remainder were given other forms of relief, 28 being sent home, 35 given employment and 55 rehabilitated so that they were able to depart without assistance. Nineteen families were helped.

There is no repose, however, in the little bisque hearts of the Café Chantant couple. Puppets they are, dancera, but with it all, sweethearts! Sold! Separated! They put their chins arms around each other, and shed plaintive tears of sawdust. The

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## THE THEATER IN GERMANY

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

BERLIN, Germany — In some respects the German theater has not been much changed by the war and its after effects, but in others there is a marked difference. The character of the audiences has altered according to the vicissitudes of material fortune among the middle classes, and a deterioration of tone in some of the theaters can be traced to this cause. The new rich, whose way of life is watched with interest by the finer elements of the nation, do not show any more attractive side in their search for pleasure than in their vulgar display of extravagance. Consequently there has been a period of degradation in the world of the theater, but it has only touched part of it, and already a healthy reaction has set in. Berlin has been affected more than the other capitals and great provincial cities, where the cosmopolitan taste of former years still holds sway.

In a recent visit to several of these cities the writer found that familiar plays by foreign authors were being performed, with Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw maintaining ascendancy. Munich playgoers were excited over the first German performance of Shaw's new comedy, "Heartbreak House," at the Residenz Theater, and the program magazine of the Nation Theater contained eulogistic articles on the author's dramatic writing.

This year has produced many new plays in Germany by native authors, but it was hard to hear of one which had aroused the admiration of English or American friends. Some of them deal with unsavory subjects and the majority of those which are not vulgar are dull. The last seem to reflect the inertia which has fallen upon the intellectuals of Germany. They are struggling against hunger and the collapse of the economic foundations which supported them formerly, and the genius which thrives on penury and trial has not yet appeared.

At the great Circus Theater, from the directorship of which Reinhardt recently resigned, the writer witnessed a performance of "Europa," by George Kaiser. The theme is the luring of Europe into the abyss of war. One could easily see how a play of majestic symbolism might have been woven round the idea in this theater, with its stage projecting far into the auditorium and its lighting devices which are capable of producing wonderful illusions of space, distance, and color on the stage proper. In reality the play, regarded either from the symbolic or the spectacular point of view, came very near to buffoonery, including a pageant of primitive savagery which ostensibly aimed at depicting the madness of strife.

The management of the Circus Theater has ideals, however, and it was pleasant to learn that "Everyman" was to be staged, and that an ambitious production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was being prepared.

It was interesting to find in the realm of lighter entertainment that a pleasantly humorous operetta, "Das Hollandweibchen," by Leo Stein and Bea Jenbach, was attracting large audiences in Berlin. The plot has all the inconsequence of English musical comedy, and the music of Emeric Kalman, while fresh and original in places, is on the whole reminiscent of the hitting melodies of the period before the era of revue. Clara Dux, Berlin's famous operatic singer, has broken away from the opera for some reason or other. During a delay in completing the arrangements for a visit to America she was appearing in the principal part of this operetta. Her glorious singing adorned the performance, but nevertheless one had a sense of the misuse of great talent. One felt the same also about the appearance of Alexander Moissi, Berlin's great classical actor, in "Europa."

As in Moscow, Petrograd and Vienna, so in Germany, opera has continued, and in Germany it has survived with undimmed glory the devastating effect of the war common to these three empires. The period of trial has not produced any new world-shaking composition, but the old works are being performed in Berlin, Dresden, and Munich, and less conspicuously in the other cities, with all the devoted spirit of happier days. Whether it be Chaliapine in Russia or the groups of brilliant singers and actors in the German capitals, the raging controversies of war leave the artist unmoved and comparatively free to weave new spells of international amity by the appeal to the common language of beauty and music.

In staging and lighting the old traditions continue. A more complete sense of illusion than that experienced during a performance of Lohengrin at Berlin could not be imagined, and at Munich the presentation of the wonderful Nuremberg scene in "Die Meistersinger" — a vivacious and gayly costumed throng of citizens at the tournament of song in the meadows, with the medieval city in the background — was as near to actual life as one could imagine, anything on the stage could be. Every member of the great chorus entered into the spirit of the thing with the zest of personal enjoyment. The poverty of members of the orchestra and singers in minor parts has not impaired the quality of their art in the slightest degree. The whole range of familiar opera is covered in the programs, but Wagner maintains his predominance, and performances of the longer works, including those in the Ring, are frequently given.

There has been no such sweeping change in the audiences of Germany as those in Russia. The well-to-do music lovers, who assemble at Munich and Dresden for the season as in the old days, largely predominate. The middle classes, to whom formerly

opera was one of the most precious things in their cultural life, now find the pleasure receding further and further beyond their reach. One sees them no longer in the stalls and balconies, but perched away high up under the roof, or packed in the cheaper standing places.

As one listened to "Parasit" at Dresden, and "Die Meistersinger" at Munich, one felt that the appeal of this language of beauty which knows no national barriers must renew before long the pilgrimages to these centers of musical culture.

man with a certain prestige, no matter of what kind, and a man who has lost his prestige, is emphasized. Mr. Bataille is fiercely satirical about the folly of the multitude. His Don Juan is left demanding whether he owes his reputation, an unpleasant reputation, perhaps, but still a reputation, to sheer hazard, to the whim of public opinion, to the tendency of the world to magnify qualities and to put ordinary men on pedestals.

Certainly here is a clever if curious piece. But the audiences are extremely puzzled. Nevertheless it is a

real uniform was much more picturesque and striking than the one we had used."

But such hazards, such problems in realism are not the main issues that Mr. Simonson faces. "Scenes are not to be done so that people will say, 'My, how like stone that is,' but merely so that people will not notice that it is not stone." And as Mr. Simonson further explained: "If a scene is supposed to represent a real room, let it be a real room. If it is supposed to represent a dream room — well, there

such loving care and sympathy that his play deserves more than toleration — it deserves thanks since it helps one to appreciate Beethoven. Above all, it is the final drama of the musician's life that is shown.

Although the last act is somber in conception it is crowned by the apportion of the nine symphonies. Here are the faithful companions of the solitude of the master. Their voices are heard by him when other voices are still. The work of Mr. Fauchois is comparatively simple, avoiding the merely anecdotic, avoiding complicating developments, and is written in not unworthy verse.

"The Romantic Age" was not over- well noticed by the London critics, as the plot is thin, even for A. A. Milne, but steady purpose has won another victory for Arthur Wontner and in spite of the flimsy story, the play is making its way. It has lately been transferred to the Playhouse, and seems likely to stay there. Miss Gladys Cooper, to whom the Playhouse by rights belongs, having yielded to its obstinate success and altered her own plans in its favor.

It does not seem as if another play would be wanted for some time, yet Arthur Wontner has been acquiring several of considerable interest, one by George Paston, "Gold Fields," lately tried at a special matinee, and another which should prove a more usual type, a costume drama of Italy of the fourteenth century, the story of which is already known in America in novel form. As a matter of fact the play was written before the novel, and has the same title, "The Duchess of Siena." Its author, Ernest Goodwin, who has been haled into literary circles as a second Victor Hugo, is a well-known black and white artist, and when his play is ultimately produced, will probably design his own scenery. The period of this play is one that should suit with Arthur Wontner's genial well. He is one of the few men who can carry early Italian dress without self-consciousness. His dark face fits him for romantic drama, and his quiet concentration should lift it from mere story-telling to a page of history.

## ARTHUR WONTNER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — London's newest actor-manager is Arthur Wontner, whose work as a leading man has been winning praise from critics and critics for years. From the first, Arthur Wontner has associated himself with the finer type of play, and his quiet style, with its intellectuality and reserved force has that quality which lends itself to the interpretation of the more refined school of comedy. Tall, dark, thin, even ascetic in appearance, Arthur Wontner in some ways resembles Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, though there is about him that connotes the open air. His voice is a warm baritone.

Mr. Wontner is in his element when playing a character with the fighting instinct, a type that will succeed in spite of odds. There is about him that quiet confidence of success which goes so far in bringing about success. His is not the self-centered fidgety type of genius; but the steady assurance of power which can afford to wait for its chance and fill in the intervening years with work and study. So little given is he to self-assertion that many people were surprised when he suddenly went into management, for he had not talked of his plans beforehand. But no one has been surprised at his immediate success. He has all the qualities that make for it.

A Londoner by birth, Arthur Wontner made his first appearance at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, on April 18, 1897, as Sir Thomas Tenby in an adaptation of Marie Corelli's novel, "The Sorrows of Satan." Then he joined the historic company run by Sarah Thorne at Margate, where so many successful actors have been trained. Here he played more than 40 parts, in Shakespearean plays, and having by now acquired good grounding in his art, he went on tour with Louis Calvert as Poins in "Henry IV." Part I. His Shakespearean repertoire was therefore fairly extensive and after several years spent in playing roles in Australia and London, he found himself taking part in Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespearean festival at His Majesty's in 1910, playing the parts of Bassanio in "The Merchant of Venice" and Laertes in "Hamlet." In 1912 he played Orsino in "Twelfth Night" at the Savoy, and his admirers hope that he will add to his Shakespearean laurels, now he is in management, by essaying the part of Hamlet, for both by appearance and temperament he seems ideally suited to the character.

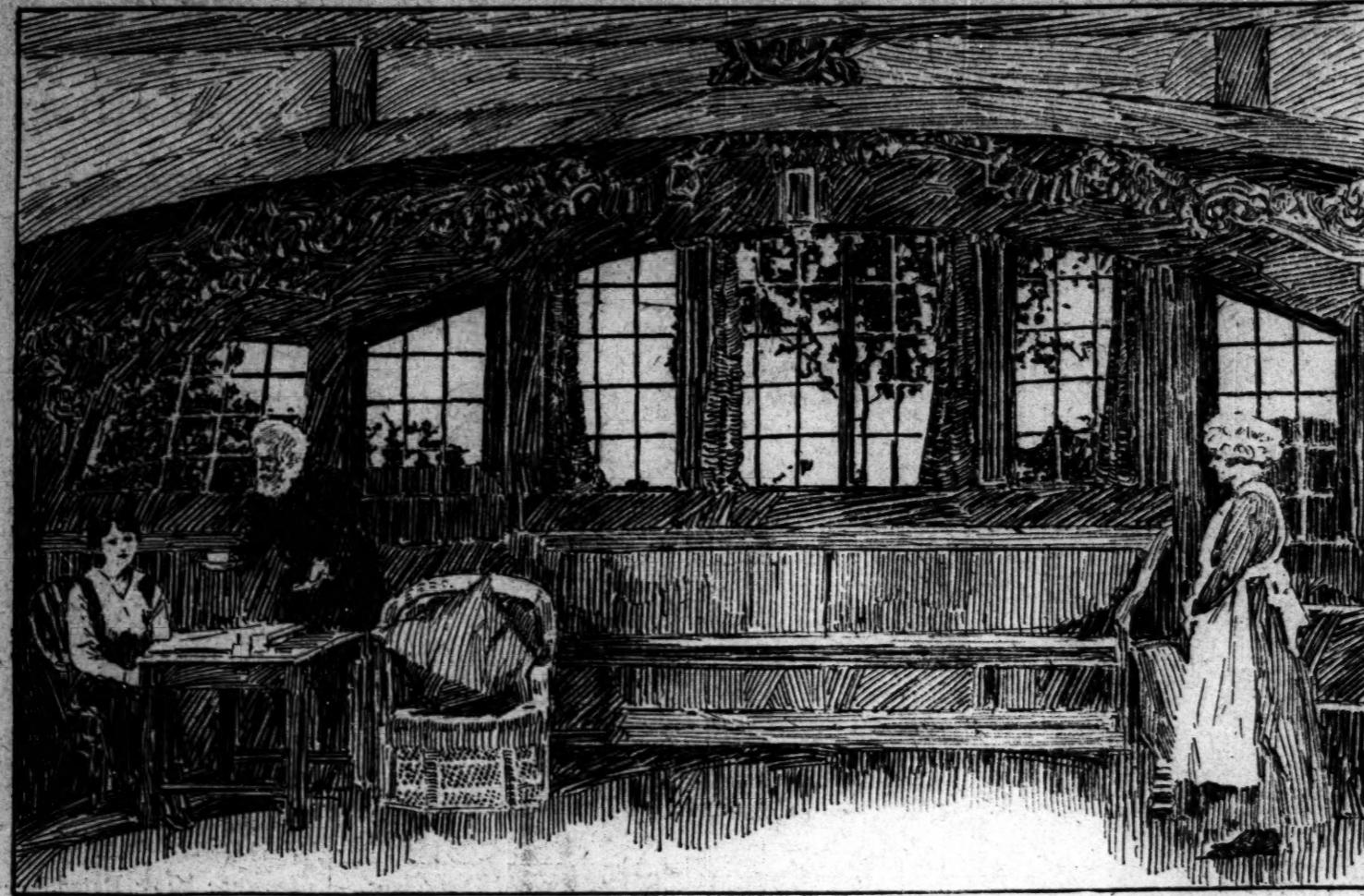
"Only people of the theater, after all, know how difficult it is to appear natural in a play, to make the audience think of you not as an actor but as a character in a story. Only those who have tried, year after year, in part after part, know how difficult it is to achieve repose on the stage, and how thoroughly one must keep in the character in order to maintain that repose throughout a performance. For only when the player is in a state of what may be called poised repose is he able to express each shade of thought and emotion of his own part and to respond to every turn of thought and emotion expressed by the other personages in the play."

Miss Fisher said that this response with her was purely instinctive. The state of poised repose having been attained in a particular part, it remained simply to think within the character during the performance. The "timing" of speeches and stage business would take care of itself, adjusting itself to a large or small theater by the simple process of keeping in step with the correspondingly quicker or slower response of the audience.

"Of course, it is impossible to get this effect of self-expression in a play that is put on by a stage director who insists upon dictating the player's every word and move. Haven't you seen performances in which it seemed as if one man were acting all the parts, so much did the players resemble each other in the way they walked and talked? I have. I've been in such performances. But it would seem plain that an actor to be worthy of the name should be expected to give individual expression to the character in hand. Otherwise, where is there any illusion of lifelikeness?"

"Mr. Megrue is a believer in this individuality of expression. He recognizes the actor as his collaborator, who speaks not only the written lines but who conveys clearly to the audience the subtleties that lie in that half of the play that the sensitive dramatist does not write. Take such a speech as Belinda's in the last act when her old nurse starts to reproach her. Belinda is not required in so many words by Mr. Megrue to say 'Hannah, dare you; keep your place!' Therefore Belinda is able to say all that and much else beside in a mixture of vexation and love in the slides that give color to her simple, silencing reply: 'Hannah, Hannah!'"

Miss Fisher then referred to the three proposal scenes with which the comedy opens and remarked that Mr. Megrue had been working with the players to secure in each of these scenes an individual mood. She was pleased to learn that as performed these scenes do have definitely each its own flavor, as seen by the audience, and went on to explain that one thing that surely contributed strongly to the attainment of that effect was the author's reticence in the wording of the part. "You know," Miss Fisher said, "in life we seldom say precisely all that we mean. There are always little reservations of humor, or shyness, or mischievousness, or gentle pride. Mr. Megrue, in writing the role of Belinda, has left these little reservations in the unwritten part of his play. It is a delight to convey to the audience Belinda's unspoken thoughts and impulses for it is in her silences that she is most frank."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Francis Braguier

First act setting of Shaw's "Heartbreak House" as produced by the Theater Guild of New York

## NEW COMEDY BY BATAILLE IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — "L'Homme à la Rose," by Henry Bataille, regarded by many people as the foremost dramatic author in France, is certainly full of an exquisite poetry, penetration, and a cleverness in fiction and construction, that are beyond question. It stands out from the mass of rather poor new plays lately produced in Paris. The subject may not be regarded as quite happy, but the treatment of it is altogether artistic.

Mr. Bataille has joined the army of those who have dealt in one form or another with the legend of Don Juan. But the Don Juan of Mr. Bataille is a Don Juan with a difference. He is not the irresistible conqueror of feminine hearts; he is a Don Juan who finds that he has been living on his past reputation, and who is disillusioned when he discovers that Don Juan as himself, without the glamour that had surrounded his name, is nothing, is less than nothing.

The central idea of the play has been expressed by Mr. Bataille himself. Don Juan, after having "promenaded his nonchalance" in the arid kingdom described to him by legend, suddenly discovers his conscience and "submits himself to the humble life of the world, to the rhythm of the universe." His name is declared to be an indefatigable creator of chimeras. Don Juan is himself a chimera. We all embellish our lives with the memory of what we have done and even trivial and ordinary events are magnified by our vanity. These personal illusions sometimes become collective illusions. The whole world conspires to consecrate the imaginary titles that a man attributes to himself. A hero is created out of a commonplace person. Whether Don Juan is now really an idol for anybody or not, it is the deliberate intention of Mr. Bataille to prick the bubble of his pretensions and in so doing to prick the bubble of the pretensions of so many persons who have been blown up by history or by the present-day caprices of the crowd. It will be seen that Mr. Bataille, according to his own account, means to be above all, philosophical, but that does not prevent him from painting a warmly colored seventeenth century Spain.

The story of Mr. Bataille begins with the general belief that Don Juan has ended his life. Don Juan for Seville no longer exists. As a fact Don Juan has helped to foster this belief, but he is confounded when he finds himself unrecognized. All his old acquaintances have quickly forgotten him and when he wishes once more to play the traditional part of Don Juan he is simply repudiated.

As for "Jack and the Beanstalk," nothing jollier could be imagined. Written by Mrs. Bright Morris, it is produced by Miss Margaret Morris, who has also designed the effective costumes and scenery. Here also, arranged by Miss Lois Hutton, there is graceful dancing by Miss Nancy Nichols, who is lightness itself as the Fairy Fuchsia, and by Miss Joy Blew, exquisitely as the little Princess Marigold; quaint dancing by the fairy's six elfin boys, and a charming ensemble at the end.

The play is acted with delicious freshness and sincerity. There is nothing here of the atmosphere of the theater. One feels that one is watching children playing, for their own amusement, a delightful game. Not that the acting is amateurish; Miss Morris trains her pupils seriously in the dramatic arts, and these are her picked pupils. All of them are adequate to their parts. Miss Irene Kensington plays Jack's mother with a finely developed sense of comedy, and, if the stage is to be her career, she will certainly be heard more of. Miss Elizabeth Ainsworth, too, manages to be boyish and natural in the part of Jack.

It is specially to be noted how in all the dramatic work which has any claims to seriousness in France at this moment, the allegoric character is emphasized. Doubtless there are plenty of theater-goers who take the play of Mr. Bataille purely as a well-told, amusing story, but the author everywhere in the play has taken special pains to point out his philosophic purpose. The fictitious nature of popular conceptions is contrasted with the reality. The difference between a

success from the booking office viewpoint. It is not a piece by Henry Bataille, who is à la mode, and is it not therefore necessary to see it? It is rather a comic reflection that there must be at the Théâtre de Paris every night a large number of people who are there merely because Mr. Bataille is the author, and who do not comprehend the poetry and the philosophy of this strange work which probably baffle them.

## JACK AND THE BEANSTALK AGAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Jack and the Beanstalk," preceded by original drama, "The Margaret Morris Theater, Chelsea, London. The cast: Jack ..... Elizabeth Ainsworth His Mother ..... Irene Kensington Farmer Goodeenough ..... Phoebe Gaye Princess Marigold ..... Nancy Nichols Fuchsia ..... Joy Blew Rumpitum ..... Emily Burrows Pickle ..... Doris Shulver Fibber Gibbet ..... Mary Jones Odd Bodkins ..... Eddie Tinker Ticklete ..... Peggy Bowes Giant Grabbal ..... J. C. Murray Dame Grabbal ..... Colin Baillie The Parson ..... Joan Jukes

LONDON, England — In a small, whitewashed room, where only about 100 persons can find seats, the girls of Miss Margaret Morris' famous school have been giving their annual entertainment. And a delightful entertainment it is. First comes a selection of dances, which have been given with so many "props" that the setting vies with the play for the attention of the audience. It seems almost as if the followers of this school assume that if the heroine ever played tennis, a tennis racket is a desirable adjunct to every scene in which she appears. The class at the other extreme is made up of those artists who are so obviously baffle them.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Faction's Way

Now that the die has been cast, and that Parliament has decided for two self-governing divisions of Ireland, it should be the business of all those who have the real prosperity of that country at heart, to give the new constitution every opportunity of being proved a success. All the schemes which have, at one time or another, been proposed for the better government of Ireland have been, owing to the very nature of things, in the manner of experiments. Each patentee has, of course, been biased in favor of his own patent, but when the majority has decided on a particular plan, it is the cheapest of politics to fall back on the effort of making that plan a failure. It is just this effort which, in the United States, is being attempted in the opposition to prohibition, and attempted with such inevitable moral disaster to all those engaged in it. To resort to breaches of the law, because you do not like the law, is to lend yourself to the business of making all government impossible. It is to do something far worse indeed than this, it is to set an example of lawlessness, which deprives you of any moral argument in opposing the lawlessness of others. This being so, every one should do his best to give the new act a fair trial. If it proves a failure, it will then be open to amendment. But to set out to make it a failure from no better motive than disappointment, discontent, or distrust is a policy of sheer wrecking.

Before very long the new elections will be held in the two parliamentary areas. The results of these elections will be fraught with interest, but it is to be suspected that the majority of those who discuss the question have the haziest idea of what is likely to happen. In the South, of course, things are more uncertain than in the North. But, even in the South, it appears probable that a legislature will be elected, and so the alternative of the government of a crown colony avoided. It is, however, in the North that one of the most interesting phases in modern government is likely to be witnessed. There does not seem to be the least doubt, although political meteorology is the most inexact of what are politely called sciences, that an extraordinarily strong Labor Party will be returned to the Lower House in Belfast. It seems, indeed, as if Labor might quite likely get its first opportunity of proving Mr. Churchill's animadversions to be wrong in the Belfast parliament. That the northern Labor Party will certainly be a strong party is generally admitted, and that it will work in close union with the Labor Party at Westminster seems to be also foreordained. Thus the cleavage in Irish nationality has brought about a seemingly inevitable result, and the interests of the next few years will, presumably, center in the question as to whether the two parliaments will show a tendency to combine or to shrink apart.

In any case the outside world will have to remember in future that the self-government of Ireland is taking tangible form. The wild abuse by the Sinn Feiners out of Ireland will have to find some of its lodgment, for the future, elsewhere than in Westminster. If the North and South had not been separated by passions which could not be stilled, there would have been a single parliament in Dublin. But it is futile for the Roman Catholic Republican to blame Great Britain because the Protestant Monarchist does not see eye to eye with him, or for the Sinn Feiner to be abusive of Westminster because the Orangeman persists in distrusting him.

All of these considerations strengthen immeasurably the plea which Admiral Sims launched, on Tuesday night, in Symphony Hall, in Boston, for an Anglo-American understanding. If the Irish-Americans are to be allowed to dictate the policy of the United States toward Great Britain it will inevitably follow that the German-Americans must be allowed to dictate the policy of the country toward France, or the Italian-Americans the Greek policy of Washington, and so throughout all the national varieties in what is known as the melting pot. The Irish have tried the good temper of the rest of the United States very severely by their exhibition of contemptuous indifference to the law of the country in the case of Donald O'Callaghan. Even now the State Department is made an object of ridicule, whilst Mr. O'Callaghan comes and goes, appears and disappears, as he thinks fit. To Great Britain all this is a matter of as much amusement as it must be of intense concern to the United States, for the Irish in the United States have not, apparently, sufficient humor to perceive that it is a law of the United States, and not of Great Britain, that is being brought into disrepute.

As Admiral Sims pointed out, it is almost incredible that the representative of a political organization, the organization of Sinn Fein, which was responsible for aiding the Germans against the United States during the great war, and for the loss of numbers of American soldiers, should be touring the United States today for the purpose of vilifying that ally of the United States whose warships enabled the American army to reach in safety the shores of Europe, and which would, in the opinion of the Admiral, have saved the lives of those Americans who were lost during the passage, if the ships necessary for this had not had to be diverted, owing to the assistance given by Sinn Fein to Germany. Admiral Sims, like the President-elect, expressed his opinion that the great hope of humanity lay in the alliance of the United States with the British Commonwealth, for the prevention of future wars and the protection of the freedom of mankind. Yet here is a political organization, which in the face of the hope expressed by the future President, immediately after his election by an enormous majority of the voters of this country, is engaged in endeavoring to prevent the realization of that hope. As has been shown repeatedly in these columns, the Irish quarrel is an internecine quarrel, rendered more bitter, if possible, than usual by religious hatred. Yet partisans, in the United States, of one side to this quarrel are ready to sacrifice what Mr. Harding thinks are the interests of

their country and of the world in a selfish effort to secure the victory of their own faction in this quarrel of the centuries in Ireland.

### Status of Drink Traffic in Britain

SOMETHING over a year ago, Mr. Lloyd George made a definite promise to the various temperance organizations in Great Britain that he would, as soon as practicable, secure the passage of a satisfactory temperance bill, and that, meanwhile, the restrictions imposed during the war by the Liquor Control Board should remain in force. By way of fulfilling this pledge, the government did introduce a temperance bill in the House of Commons, some time ago. It was a purely temporary measure, having for its object the placing under direct parliamentary control of the exercise of the powers for the regulation of the liquor traffic vested in the Liquor Control Board. Temporary as it was, however, it was at once recognized by the liquor interests as another step toward rendering liquor control permanent, and evoked in consequence their most strenuous opposition. The liquor interests did not, of course, come out into the open on the question. Whatever frankly expressed opposition there was to the government measure was almost insignificant compared with the tremendous battle which was fought underground. In many different ways familiar to "the trade," pressure was brought to bear where pressure was likely to be most effective, until one day, recently, Mr. Bonar Law made announcement in the House of Commons that, inasmuch as there was likely to be "a certain amount of controversy in connection with the bill," the government did not propose to proceed with it. Later on, the question was effectively shelved, for the time being, with the promise that the government would "prepare a comprehensive bill as soon as possible."

The whole episode is curiously significant. There can be no doubt that Mr. Lloyd George, left to himself, would be willing to abolish the liquor traffic in Great Britain altogether. The British Premier, moreover, is not a man to be easily intimidated. It is clear, therefore, that the liquor interests have sufficient influence in the House of Commons seriously to jeopardize the government's position if they so desire, and that they have threatened to use this influence to the uttermost unless their demands are acceded to.

The government, however, may yet find that such a purchase of immunity from attack is very costly. In spite of all the fervid declarations made to the contrary by the liquor interests, there can be no doubt that there is a strong and growing sentiment in the country in favor of a drastic form of liquor control and of local option. The apparent failure of the idea of local option to win in Scotland, a few weeks ago, is much more apparent than real. With 150,000 people voting in favor of either no license or of limitation, as against 182,000 voting in favor of no change, the temperance minority cannot be reckoned negligible. Already the action of the government has evoked the strongest possible disapproval in many quarters, and has had the effect, as is always the case, of stimulating the temperance organizations to renewed efforts. A strong revival of interest in temperance is noticeable amongst the churches, the tendency apparently being to sink all differences as to method and aim, and to concentrate, for the present, upon the achievement of local option. The United Kingdom Alliance takes up this position, but it is welcome to note that it only regards local option as a step toward complete prohibition, which still, as always, remains the grand objective of the alliance.

### Complicated Statements and Packers

TO THE UNINITIATED, at least, there are probably few more complicated puzzles than a financial statement by a business concern. Even the initiated frequently need something like a Baedeker in order to travel through the labyrinth of items with an understanding of their relation and significance. The latest annual statement by one of the "Big Five" packers of Chicago serves as an example of how much or little may be thus revealed, and incidentally brings up once more for consideration the stock dividend question, several phases of which have been ruled upon by the United States Supreme Court. In regard to financial statements, the public is naturally interested in those concerns with which it has most to do, because it has to pay the bills. So far this year, annual reports have been made by four of the five big packing companies, and each of these four claims that it is unable to earn dividends without drawing on reserves, surplus, or some other resource.

The public cannot be blamed for manifesting a little skepticism when it recalls the high prices it has paid for meats and the tremendous profits that, in the past, have enabled the packers to accumulate surpluses such as \$88,000,000 in one case, and \$50,000,000, \$80,000,000, \$10,000,000, and \$21,000,000 in others, to say nothing of millions of dollars in extra dividends. The same public is quite amenable to the idea of resorting to the surplus or the reserve when it experiences a lean year, after there have been so many highly profitable ones. Such is the case with Morris & Company in a measure, according to the latest report. The company's officials claim that the year's business has been unprofitable, and no regular cash dividend is declared. This company is, however, a closed one, and is owned by a few individuals, so the transfer of \$37,000,000 from the surplus to capital stock is calculated to amount to a 123 per cent stock dividend for those owners.

Many other corporations have taken advantage of this accepted method of doing business and managing financial affairs. Not only is this course entirely legal, but the United States Supreme Court has ruled that such dividends are not taxable as income, because the simple bookkeeping process of transferring \$37,000,000 from one heading to another did not give the stockholders anything which they did not have before. But another highly important factor enters into such a change, so far as it affects the public and its relation to the concern making the change. Of course, if the surplus transferred to capital stock in the form of a stock dividend is utilized to increase the earning capacity of the company it automatically takes care of the increased

dividend liability, but otherwise the price of the output of the company must be increased to the public to pay the additional dividend charges. In the case of Morris & Company, to use it as an example of many similar instances, it is easy to view some possible effects of the new arrangement as compared with the old. Under the old plan, the capital was \$3,000,000, and a 10 per cent dividend requirement would amount to only \$300,000 a year. Under this new capitalization of \$40,000,000, a 10 per cent dividend would amount to \$4,000,000, which must be earned in place of the \$300,000 under the old order of affairs.

Allowance must at all times be made for the nature of the business to which this statement is applied, for in some kinds of business the stock is turned over faster than in others; but in the main there is a consideration involved which, sooner or later, must be given attention. If a company continued in a position where, each year, it could advance its charges to the public so as to pay dividends on increasing capital, and still lay aside a surplus that automatically became capital every few years, there would soon result a top-heavy monster of a company, the dividends of which, exacted from the public, would be all out of proportion to the service rendered. The Armour & Company report for the past year sheds some light on the situation. The Armour officials claim to have lost money on business in the United States, but to have more than made up this loss on business done abroad, although the profits were considered small. The report shows, however, that the total surplus this year is \$80,711,494, as compared with \$69,366,799 in 1918.

The packers' lean and unprofitable years come at a time when these concerns are hardest pressed by the government demand for segregation and by the enactment of laws for the establishment of a commission to regulate and control the packing industry. Proper regulation is necessary for the operation of every enterprise, and it seems not improbable that the legislation resulting from the various protests of the packers and from the complaints by the public will go far toward solving this great problem.

### On Cutting Plays

BERNARD SHAW has proved, once more, that he is right, certainly so far as his dramatic writings are concerned. His "Heartbreak House" is one of the outstanding plays of the season in New York; such a success, indeed, that it has thrown awry the program of the Theater Guild to present a succession of five interesting plays during the season. When the time came, recently, to put on the third piece of the series, the guild, naturally, hesitated to break the run of the popular Shaw comedy in favor of an untried play with all its uncertainty of appeal. So the new piece was put on for special matinées. It soon proved itself to be of little interest. And "Heartbreak House" runs on, to the amused enlightenment of its audiences.

Shaw's newest comedy, like most other plays that were intended by him as an evening's entertainment, provides a very full evening's entertainment indeed. The author meant that it should be a long play, like his "Major Barbara" and "Getting Married." It is his belief, often expressed, that most modern plays are too thin as to ideas and too brief as to development. In short, G. B. S. would give the public quantity as well as quality. He designs his plays to fill three hours, and briskly they have to be acted, and quickly their scenes must be changed, if the audience is to be allowed to depart at the end even of that generous period.

When the guild began to rehearse "Heartbreak House" it became plain that the comedy would run well over three hours, when allowance was made for the lengthening of the performance by the laughter of the audience, pauses between speeches being often necessary for all the lines to be heard. Shaw had foreseen this, and had put the guild under bond not to cut his play. So the production was made with no "if," "and," or "but" missing, and the result was a great success. This success Shaw uses to point the moral of his argument. It is a false notion, he maintains, to send the audience home with a feeling that they have been amably but not at all overwhelmingly entertained. When they get home, persons who have composed such audiences have a vague feeling of resentment against the author, producer and players concerned in the short-ration play. While this resentment may take no more definite form than a belief that they have wasted the evening, the result is that such audiences become a walking adverse advertisement to stay away from this same slight play.

On the other hand, continued the triumphant Shaw in his comment upon the success of his lengthy new comedy, if you send an audience home feeling that they have had just as much of that sort of play and that sort of author as they could stand in one evening, this sense of mental repetition becomes softened in retrospect, and the members of the audience of the long play find that they have a good deal to enjoy in memory when thinking about the piece and talking it over with their friends. Thus they become favorable couriers for his comedy and persuade many others to see it. Such a result did not follow the production of certain other pieces of Shaw's that have been produced in abbreviated versions in the United States. He says that this shortening, with the consequent rudeness of joining the cut parts, has conspired to make the truncated plays unsatisfying. Hence his insistence that "Heartbreak House" shall not be cut. Hence also his newest illustration of his philosophy as an artist, that he intends to give the audience "not what they want, but what is good for them."

It is not only in defense of his own plays that Shaw has steadily raised his voice in protest against "cuts." Read his collected dramatic reviews and see how he belabors Augustin Daly, Henry Irving, Herbert Tree, and others for the cuts they made in Shakespeare, in order to make time to change the elaborate scenery with which they decorated the poet's plays. He used to insist that these producers had a genius for omitting the better part of Shakespeare when they made their slashes. He complained that they invariably lopped out bits of word music in order to retain passages of claptrap.

In connection with the cuts that Irving used to make, it is amusing to remember the complaints that Pinero,

as a young actor, used to make over the elimination of all but scraps of his parts at the Lyceum. Indeed there is something more than mere jest in the tradition that Pinero might have remained an actor had he not left the stage in despair of ever getting a rôle of sufficient substance to attract the smallest notice of the spectators. Is it because of his memory of his early stage days that Pinero, since he became a dramatist of importance, has insisted that no cuts or changes of any sort shall be made in his plays without his consent?

While nobody can stop producers from hacking Shakespeare to pieces, Shaw insists that the poet's plays are seen in their beauty only when performed as they were written, without cuts or transposition of scenes. What, then, is the solution of the problem of producing Shakespeare? The quasi-Elizabethan settings have not proved satisfactory. What is wanted is an adaptation of the modern stage to Shakespeare, not the adaptation of Shakespeare to the modern stage. That the stage can be so adapted many persons believe; meanwhile they share with Shaw the belief that the poet's plays should be acted as he wrote them or not at all. Then, if there are none of Shakespeare's plays to go to, there will be a considerably larger potential audience seeking a full evening's entertainment at the hands of G. B. S.

### Editorial Notes

WHAT do the Poles think about the prospects of war with the Bolsheviks in the spring? Their answer might be expressed in one word: "Germany!" They put it like this: Germany has assiduously circulated the statement as to a pending war for the specific purpose of winning the plebiscite in Upper Silesia by frightening the voters into the belief that union with Poland would mean forced participation in the fight with the Reds. But the Reds realize that Poland offers the best route for the opening up of Russian trade with the outside world. Then, again, the support given by France has cooled their ardor for any further struggle with the Poles, even if the difficulty of transporting huge bodies of troops across the wastes forming Poland's new frontiers had not to be considered. Perhaps the allied commissions might do well, in the meantime, to give attention to the press attacks emanating from the familiar bureau of psychology.

DISARMAMENT is, without overstating the matter, about the biggest question before the world today, when every nation is staggering under the huge burden of debts accumulated during the "war to end wars." Social reforms of one kind or another are demanding immediate attention, and all require money. The nail was hit fairly and squarely on the head by N. W. Rowell, the Canadian representative at the Assembly of the League of Nations, when he declared that "there are nations spending money at this time which haven't money enough to buy food for their people. The whole world is crying out for reconstruction, for production, for constructive activities. And yet the huge expenditures for armaments go on." Still nations, like people, will be forced to do as the prodigal did some time or another, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

A BUSINESS man, interested in the housing problem, says that the military and church authorities of the United States join with the statisticians in declaring that 60 per cent of the American people may be classed as forces of disorder and of discontent. The business man jumps to the conclusion that there is some particular influence which makes this 60 per cent disorderly and discontented, and that that influence is the lack of proper dwellings. There is no good crying to the mob "Go home, men!" or "Uphold the law to protect your homes!" he thinks, because the individuals who make up American mobs have no homes. They are the sort that drift from shack to shack, from cheap cottage to dismal flat, without anchorage, and without ties in the country or responsibility of property. Why is he not right? He may not be telling the whole story of that 60 per cent, but he is putting his finger on a sore spot.

STUDENTS often show that they prize the characters of their professors more than their academic abilities. Students are also distinctly responsive to the genial hand-grasp of the professor, and frequently hunger for close and wholesome association with the man on the platform. And the students in the large universities are not willing that such association shall be found only in small colleges. The proverbial lack of it in the larger institutions need not continue, insists a certain alumni weekly. It is pointed out that even the attitude of the usual faculty adviser has been too academic, whereas it should be far from that. The need for parental or fraternal supervision of the doings of students is greatly accentuated in a metropolitan community. The student rightly feels that it is for the professor or teacher to make the first open move in this direction.

ONE of the most interesting developments of the last ten or fifteen years has been the complete rehabilitation of the road, in its age-long rôle as one of the chief means of communication. The years that intervened between the coming of the railway and the coming of the motor car saw a great silence and a great quiet settle down over vast numbers of the world's highways. The motor car, however, has changed all that, and today states and countries are vying with one another in the matter of road building, as to both quantity and quality. All honor, therefore, to the State of Illinois with its 341 miles of new permanent hard roads, last year, "a record for such construction in any state in the Union prior to 1920."

S. S. McCLEURE, the American publisher, recently gave in London his impressions of Ireland. "I am an Irishman myself," he said, "and I traveled through Ireland in 1914, just before the war broke out, and I spent six months there in 1919. Ireland is in the best position of any country in Europe—the best fed, the best housed, the best dressed. I'm prepared to back that with statistics. That's how I found Ireland in 1919." This may come with something of a shock to the people of the United States, who seldom receive any other impression of Ireland than that it is a tragedy.